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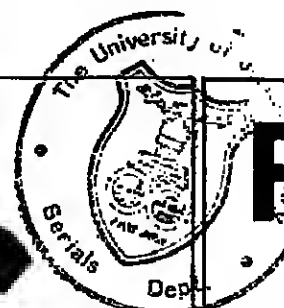
HEAD OFFICE: RIYADH - PHONE 4827444

JEDDAH BRANCH: 5224575 - DAMMAM: 5422840 - MAKKAH: 5440004

Friday edition

# Arab news

SAUDI ARABIA'S FIRST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY



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VOL. VII NO. 97

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1982 JAMAD AL-AWAL 10, 1402 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

## Gold breaches the \$350 barrier

LONDON, March 4 (R) — The price of gold fell below \$350 an ounce Thursday for the first time in two and half years, continuing a long price decline which dealers said showed no signs of ending.

The London morning fixing price by bullion houses of \$347 an ounce was the lowest since September 1979, and was \$6.50 below Wednesday's close of \$353.50.

It also signalled the decisive breaching of the \$350 barrier, after several days of tentative forays toward it. Dealers said that the next target where resistance might be expected was \$325 dollars.

High interest rates, particularly on the dollar, the world recession and lower inflation have knocked the glitter off gold, which does not pay interest and has always been a hedge against the unexpected and loose monetary policies by governments. The metal hit an all-time peak of \$875 an ounce in January 1980 but since then it has been falling most of the time except for occasional rallies. At the start of 1981, the price was around \$600 but when 1982 began it was \$395.

Some analysts are forecasting a decline to \$300 or less if heavy selling continues from Middle East oil producers who need cash to shore up their balance of payments.

Dealers have reported widespread selling from the Middle East lately. Iraq may be one of the sellers to help finance its war with Iran, but Tehran has officially denied reports that it has been selling bullion from its reserves. Soviet gold sales, prompted by the need to pay for imports of Western grain and prop up the ailing Polish economy, have also been affecting the market, although the extent of Moscow's recent sales can only be guessed at. Soviet sales reached nearly 300 tons in 1981, and could top 250 tons this year, according to analysts. However, Zurich dealers say sales of gold by governments are not the most significant factor behind the price slide and cited more general reasons such as the strong dollar, the threat of a worse world recession and slump in oil prices.

One London analyst, Richard Lake of Stockbrokers Grieve & Grant, feels gold is likely to go as low as \$250 and has been telling clients to get out of the shares of gold mining companies, saying: "It's not too late to panic... sell."

The fall in bullion below \$350 an ounce also triggered renewed selling of South African gold shares on the London Stock Exchange Thursday. Some leading stocks fell by more than \$2, reflecting investor fears that a lower gold price would reduce the profitability of gold mining companies, share dealers said.

Other precious metals were influenced by the slide in the gold price. Silver, which often moves in tandem with gold, fell to \$7.50 a troy ounce during morning trading on the London metal exchange, its lowest level since August 1979.

The depressed gold market also encouraged unloading of platinum which drifted down to its lowest price for three and a half years to just above \$330 an ounce. Dealers said this might force platinum producers to cut output by mid-year, unless lower oil prices stimulated world economic growth and increased demand for the metal.

### To bolster economy

## OECD urges 'social dialogue'

PARIS, March 4 (AFP) — With unemployment nearing the 30 million mark in the industrial world, the secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Emile Van Lennep, Thursday urged the need for a "social dialogue" to manage economic and social change and "favor renewed confidence in the future."

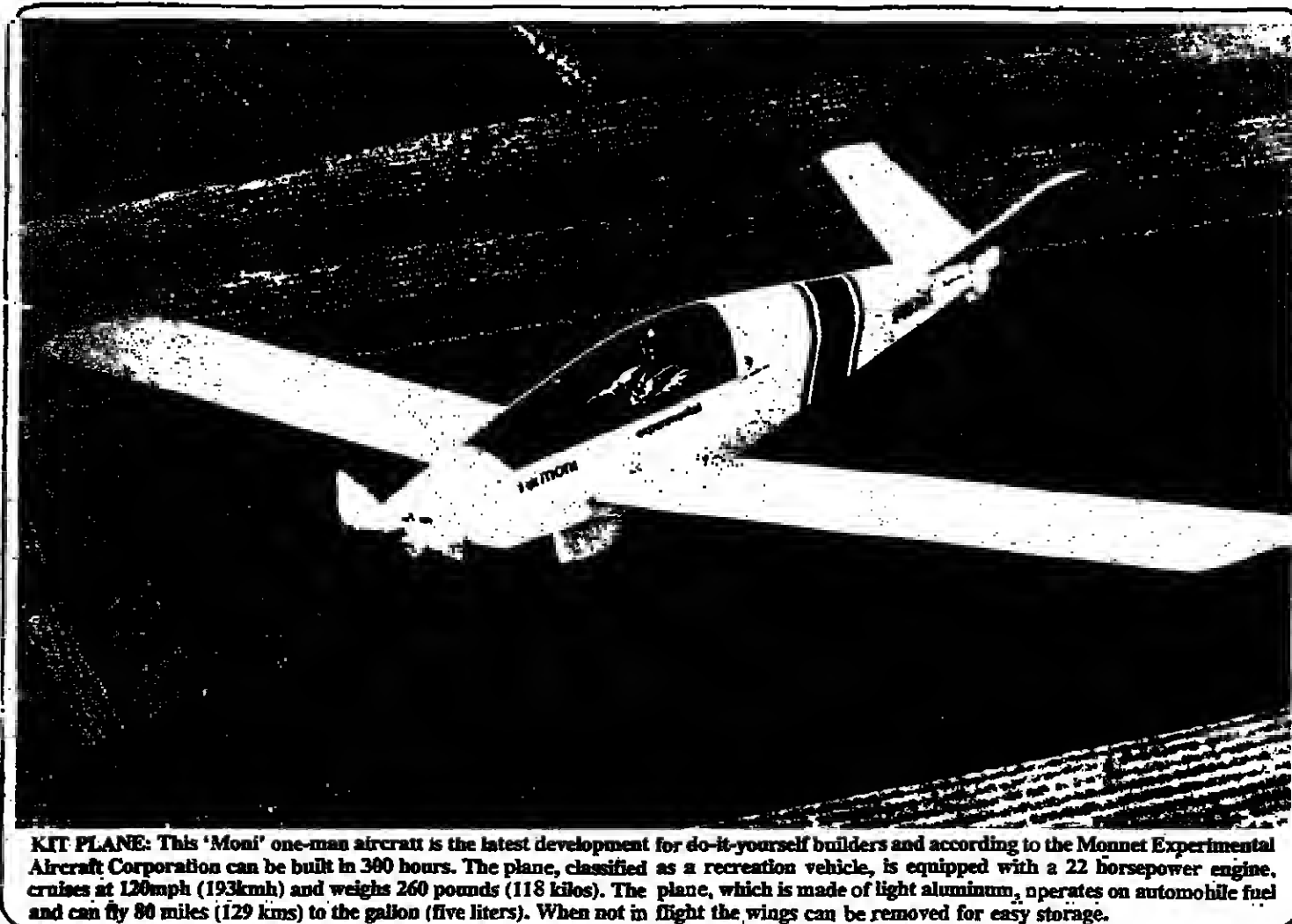
Though industrial nations now faced the prospect of a moderate economic recovery, he said, the outlook was "clouded by a number of uncertainties" including the impact on growth of a "possible continuation" of high interest rates. The recovery could be "a most technical one and could even prove temporary" failing adequate entrepreneurial confidence and expectations.

Van Lennep was addressing a conference of labor and social affairs ministers of over 24 OECD member countries on ways of curbing the staggering rise in jobless ratio with production.

He said the situation called for economic, social and labor policies "capable of meeting our difficulties" as well as a readiness for "new action in the various groups of society."

A dialogue, particularly between trade unions and employers, was called for to avoid useless and costly friction and restore confidence. Van Lennep added, U.S. Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan noted there were some major differences in OECD countries' views on "the proper relationship between the individual and the state," but he stressed their shared fundamental values, including freedom of association and expression.

On the other hand in Poland, the government had "business Solidarity, telling workers



**KIT PLANE:** This 'Moni' one-man aircraft is the latest development for do-it-yourself builders and according to the Monnet Experimental Aircraft Corporation can be built in 300 hours. The plane, classified as a recreation vehicle, is equipped with a 22 horsepower engine, cruises at 120mph (193kmh) and weighs 260 pounds (118 kilos). The plane, which is made of light aluminum, operates on automobile fuel and can fly 80 miles (129 kms) to the gallon (five liters). When not in flight the wings can be removed for easy storage.

### Threatens war against U.S.

## Qaddafi alleges plot to overthrow regime

BEIRUT, March 4 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi, alleging that Saudi Arabia and the United States are working together to overthrow his government, has told Libyans to be prepared for war.

Addressing a special session of the Libyan People's General Conference in Tripoli Wednesday night, he claimed that Riyadh and Washington hoped to turn Libyans against his government by starving them into submission.

"We'll make the atom (bomb) and get the right of veto in spite of the (U.N.) Security Council," he said.

Qaddafi warned that he will go to war against the United States if America violates the Sidra Bay in the Mediterranean where U.S. and Libyan jets tangled last August.

"If America enters the Bay of Sidra, war in the full sense of the word will begin between us (Libyans) and them (Americans), war with planes, navies, missiles and everything. The Bay of Sidra is part of Libya's territory and sovereignty," Qaddafi said.

He served his warning in a speech at a mass rally in Tripoli Wednesday. It was his second speech in two straight days, marking the fifth anniversary of the "Janabhera" government system of vesting authority in the masses.

The second speech was followed by an official announcement reported from Tripoli by Libya's official news agency Jana of a Libyan government reshuffle under which the equivalent of foreign and interior ministries were cancelled and Libyan Oil Minister Abdul-Salam Zaqaak was dismissed and replaced by



"Provocation!"

cial announcement reported from Tripoli by Libya's official news agency Jana of a Libyan government reshuffle under which the equivalent of foreign and interior ministries were cancelled and Libyan Oil Minister Abdul-Salam Zaqaak was dismissed and replaced by

## Computer snoops on Britons

LONDON, March 4 (AP) — Britain's counter-intelligence agency, M15, snoops on millions of Britons with a two-computer system through which the organization has secretly sanctioned government access to "a growing network" of systems used by tax, welfare and other government departments, two magazines have claimed.

The left-wing New Statesman weekly and computing magazine reported Wednesday after a joint investigation that the 20

million-pound (\$36.4 million) M15 system has a capacity for files on more than 20 million people.

The New Statesman claimed the computerized information gathering operation, repeatedly denied by government officials, was authorized five years ago and apparently endorsed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she came to power in the 1979 general election.

A department spokesman declined to confirm or deny the reports. He noted only: "These computers are in use in the intelligence field and we can't say any more."

The reports were likely to fuel growing demands by many legislators and civil liberties groups for stringent curbs on computer information-gathering by security authorities and the police.

These demands increased two years ago after it was disclosed that police ran checks on potential jurors in criminal trials through the national police computer in north London to eliminate people who might be sympathetic to defendants.

In one case, it emerged that potential jurors were named in files indicating they mixed with criminals, had made complaints against the police and, in one case, had simply been the victim of a crime.

The Data Protection Committee, set up by the government to advise on how to protect citizens from misuse of computerized information, urged in 1978 that Scotland Yard's criminal intelligence computer should be put under independent public supervision.

The New Statesman reporter, Duncan Campbell, has exposed a number of domestic intelligence-gathering operations in Britain in recent years, including widespread telephone-tapping by security agencies.

Campbell said the M15 operation for "untrammeled information-gathering" was "licensed" by the government. He claimed the weekly has documents supporting the linkage by government computers by the intelligence agency.

Campbell claimed that M15's twin British-made ICL-2980 computers have access to systems in other key departments that maintain dossiers on individuals.

These include Scotland Yard, London's police headquarters, the Employment, Inland Revenue and Social Security departments.

Libya's former Ambassador to the United Nations Kamel Hassan Al-Maqhour. (See related story page 3).

Libya last year claimed sovereignty over the whole of the Sidra Bay, which extends to nearly 200 miles (322 kilometers) into the Mediterranean the coast between Libya's ports of Benghazi and Tripoli. But U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration declared it recognized only a 12-mile (19-kilometer), stretch of the bay to be Libyan territorial waters and ordered the U.S. 6th fleet in the Mediterranean to stage naval exercises last August inside the bay.

Two U.S. F-14 Tomcat jets shot down two Soviet-made SU-22 Libyan jets in a dogfight during the naval drills some 60 miles (96.6 kilometers) off the Libyan coast Aug. 19. U.S.-Libyan relations have since gone downhill.

Qaddafi's tirade came only two months after Saudi Arabia and Libya restored diplomatic ties in the wake of a 15-month rupture caused by Qaddafi's criticisms of the deployment of five U.S. AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia after the September 1980 break out of the war between Iran and Iraq on the northern flank of the Arabian Gulf.

### Israelis reject advice for dialogue

## Mitterrand urges Palestinian state

TEL AVIV, March 4 (AFP) — French President Francois Mitterrand Thursday called for an Israeli-Palestinian dialogue resulting in a Palestinian state, but this was firmly rejected by Israeli Premier Menachem Begin in an exchange of speeches in the Knesset.

Mitterrand suggested "mutual recognition" between Israelis and Palestinians, whose "fighters," he said, were represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In a bitter, sarcastic rebuttal, Begin said that "French backing for the principle of a Palestinian state is the main obstacle to a deep friendship" between the two countries.

"Let me speak frankly," the premier said. "French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson goes to Abu Dhabi. Then, he goes to Iraq. It is there that his excellency proclaims the necessity of creating a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and there he declares that the PLO represents the Arabs living in the occupied West Bank and in Gaza."

President Mitterrand centered his 25-minute speech on three key points: the future of the Palestinians, their right to form a state and the role of the PLO in future negotiations.

France "presents itself neither as an arbiter nor a mediator," he said. "It is not up to me to decide who represents the Palestinian people and who does not." He added: "How can the PLO sit at the negotiating table if it rejects the basic premise, which is Israel's right to exist and defend itself?"

Mitterrand said he was convinced that "all the peoples of the Middle East, including the Palestinians," should have full use of their rights, "which could mean, when the time comes, (the creation of) a state." The president did not tell the Knesset what the frontiers of such a state could be, but Cheysson said in an interview with the daily Maariv Thursday that "the creation in the future of a Palestinian state on the West Bank and on the Gaza Strip is inevitable."

Mitterrand became the first visiting head of state to mention the PLO, the West Bank and Gaza Strip inside the Knesset.

Replying from the wheelchair to which he has been confined since he broke his hip a few months ago, Begin flatly stated that a Palestinian state would be a threat to "Israel's existence."

## King, Zayed see camel race

RIYADH, March 4 (SPA) — King Khaled and UAE President Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan attended the annual camel races here Thursday to watch 1,837 camels compete for ten top prizes across a 19-kilometer course.

Crown Prince Fahd, Deputy Premier Prince Abdullah, Defense Minister Prince Sultan, and other princes and senior officials



Francois Mitterrand

tence." He backed up his claim by quoting extensively from past statements by Palestinian — and mainly PLO — leaders. He reiterated his offer of "autonomy for Arabs living on Israeli occupied territory."

President Mitterrand listened tensely to Begin's rebuttal which was interrupted by Communist deputies' shouts of "you scorn the rights of the Palestinians."

## Nigerian power strike called off

LAGOS, March 4 (R) — A national strike by Nigerian power workers was called off Thursday in its sixth day but only out of respect for President Shehu Shagari, a union official said.

Robert Odigie, vice chairman of the National Union of Electricity and Gas Workers, said Thursday afternoon that the strike had been called off "out of respect for the head of state," but he added the union was still not satisfied with the government's response to its demands.

The action began unannounced Friday and led to severe water shortages throughout Nigeria, the most populous country in Africa with 80 to 90 million people.

## King, Zayed see camel race

and officers watched the races.

Camels owned by Prince Muhammad ibn Saud won the first, fourth and fifth prizes, while a camel belonging to Prince Turki ibn Saud won the second prize and one owned by Prince Saud ibn Muhammad ibn Abdul Aziz, the third. The King awarded the prizes, while his guest, Sheikh Zayed, gave token gifts to the winners.

## AL-BANK AL-SAUDI AL-FRANSI COMPUTERIZATION OF THE BRANCHES IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE

Al-Bank Al-Saudi Al-Fransi hereby announces that as part of its continued efforts to improve the efficiency and standard of rendered services to its clientele and correspondents, it has been decided under the planning of the full computerization of the Bank, to start the Eastern Province Branches Computerization Process. Accordingly please note that the two branches of the bank in Dammam — namely Dhahran Road Branch and Souk Branch - will be closed for this purpose on Saturday 11 Jumada 1, 1402 H. (6th March 1982) for one day.



## Prince Naif states

## Gulf security pacts bring more duties

RIYADH, March 4 (SPA) — Responsibilities of security forces in the Kingdom have expanded now with the conclusion of security cooperation and coordination agreements with Gulf states, Interior Minister Prince Naif has said.

Speaking at a ceremony Wednesday on the occasion of laying down the foundation stone for the Special Security Forces' firing range complex here, Prince Naif said that Gulf states have joined hands in defending the security of the whole region. He reiterated the Kingdom's determination to shoulder its responsibility completely in this regard.

He also unveiled the commemorative plaque for the special forces' armored battalion housing project. Lt. Gen. Muhammad Al-Balla, commander of the special security forces, welcomed Prince Naif and commended the attention he gives to the various security sectors. The prince also watched a military parade for armored security vehicles.

He expressed satisfaction with the high standard of the special forces and said "we are working to achieve full integration in the

framework of the special forces' objectives." He said these forces shoulder a greater responsibility than any other sector in preserving the security of the country.

"We will not commit aggression against anyone or offend anyone. However, firmly reject aggression by anyone against our nation," Prince Naif said. "We depend on God in the first place and then on our citizens to defend their country. The defense of this country will only be fulfilled by its own people performing their duty," he said.

"We defend our faith and strive to achieve integrated security system for the country," he said. He reiterated that the Kingdom is well known for its peace and stability and said that every dear thing has been sacrificed to

achieve this security.

The interior minister referred to the situation in the Kingdom until the reforms carried out by Imam Muhammad ibn Saud and Sheikh Imam Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab to restore the pure faith and unite the nation under the banner of Islam. The sons of this country defended this message after them and confronted all destructive attempts, he added.

"Today, we live in a country we are all proud of belonging to," the prince said. God willed that this country shall have a great responsibility toward the Arab and Islamic nations, as well as the whole world, he added. "We are not indebted to anyone in the past, or present and in any way, except to God. We choose our path without alien influence," Prince Naif said.

The Armed Forces and National Guard are responsible for defending the country against outside aggression, while the special security forces assume the task of protecting the Kingdom's security anywhere, Prince Naif stated.

Referring to the armored battalions' housing project, Prince Naif said all sectors will have their share of the housing scheme, installations and modern training centers.



(Photo by Giovanni Pasquale)  
WHEAT STALKS: Representing stalks of wheat, now widely cultivated in the country, this monument was set up by the municipality in Jeddah's Corniche area as part of the ongoing beautification program. There are now more than 180 monuments within the city limits.

## Pakistan expats to settle customs in foreign money

JEDDAH, March 4 — Overseas Pakistanis, many of them working in the Kingdom, will now have to pay customs duty and taxes on accompanied baggage in foreign exchange, while visiting Pakistan. Payments against bank drafts and travellers cheques will also be acceptable by Customs authorities, according to embassy sources Thursday.

Previously, they were paying these levies in Pakistani currency. Pakistani expatriates who do not carry foreign exchange with them and desire to pay duty in Pakistani currency can clear their baggage later by making payment against assessment slips at the time of their arrival.

The new procedure is part of the measures taken by the Pakistan government for the convenience and welfare of Pakistani nationals working abroad. While visiting their country, Pakistanis had to carry with them convertible currencies and had to change them immediately on arrival to Pakistani rupee for payment of customs duty.

## Chamber to begin training course

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 4 — The Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry (JCCI) has decided to give more emphasis on training of private sector employees and chalked out a special program for the next year,

according to Abdullah Dahlan, JCCI secretary general.

Dahlan told Arab News Thursday that an agreement was signed recently between the chamber and the School of Business Administration of the King Abdul Aziz University for cooperation in this direction.

## Hotel incorporates complex for 15 recreational facilities

By Habib Rahaman  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 4 — A large sports complex is being built into Albilad Hotel, a new luxury structure on the Corniche. The complex has 15 recreational facilities, some of which are the first of their kind in Saudi Arabia.

Squash halls, tennis courts, swimming pool, a mini golf course, windsurfing, gymnasium, sauna and a bowling center are some of the facilities under the complex's designs.

Its three squash balls, fully air-conditioned, are claimed to be the first of their kind in the Kingdom. Robert Aschwanden, general manager of the hotel, told Arab News that there are four tennis courts, all with special coating, and two are floodlit so as to permit night games.

"This kind of facility you will not find anywhere in the Kingdom," claimed Aschwanden. The hotel has the distinction of having the highest swimming pool in the country. Measuring 25 by 15 meters, its deep end is four meters, and it is also lighted. Samir Hanna, marketing representative, said that swimming also will be taught.

## Al-Sheikh returns from Manama

## Conference stresses exploitation of water

RIYADH, March 4 (SPA) — Agriculture and Water Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh returned here Wednesday night from Manama after attending the seventh meeting of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula agriculture ministers' conference which concluded its session earlier in the day.

The ministers decided to establish two technical committees for the utilization of water resources and best means for exploitation of water for agricultural purposes. The decision to set up the two committees was reached in the final session of the three-day meeting.

The meeting delegated the general secretariat of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula

agriculture conference to prepare a comprehensive study on a project for producing hybrid seeds and submit its research results to Arab international funds for finance.

The conference emphasized the need of setting up an agricultural information bank.

The general secretariat was entrusted with the task of initiating contacts with member nations for the collection of research studies pertaining to agricultural and water projects, and making arrangements for storing them in the information bank. The data stored in the bank will be accessible to all member states

and will help avoid duplication.

The conference also decided to give top priority to agricultural and economic development projects in the Gulf and Arabian peninsula.

The conference also underlined the importance of reinforcing water resources and making full use of subterranean water in agricultural projects. It recommended introduction of modern irrigation techniques and organizing field visits by technicians and experts. The conference also urged the necessity of extending every possible support and financial aid to farmers enabling them to use modern agricultural equipment and techniques.

## BRIEFS

JEDDAH, (SPA) — The Foreign Minister of Upper Volta, Felix Yanafil, conveyed a message from his country's president to King Khaled Wednesday. The message was delivered to Foreign Undersecretary for Political Affairs, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri. The two sides also discussed bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

JUBAIL, (SPA) — Preliminary tests on pumping sea water to the second phase of Jubail desalination plant has been carried out by the Saline Water Conversion Corporation. The second phase will have a capacity of producing 200 million gallons of fresh water daily. The project's first phase was completed

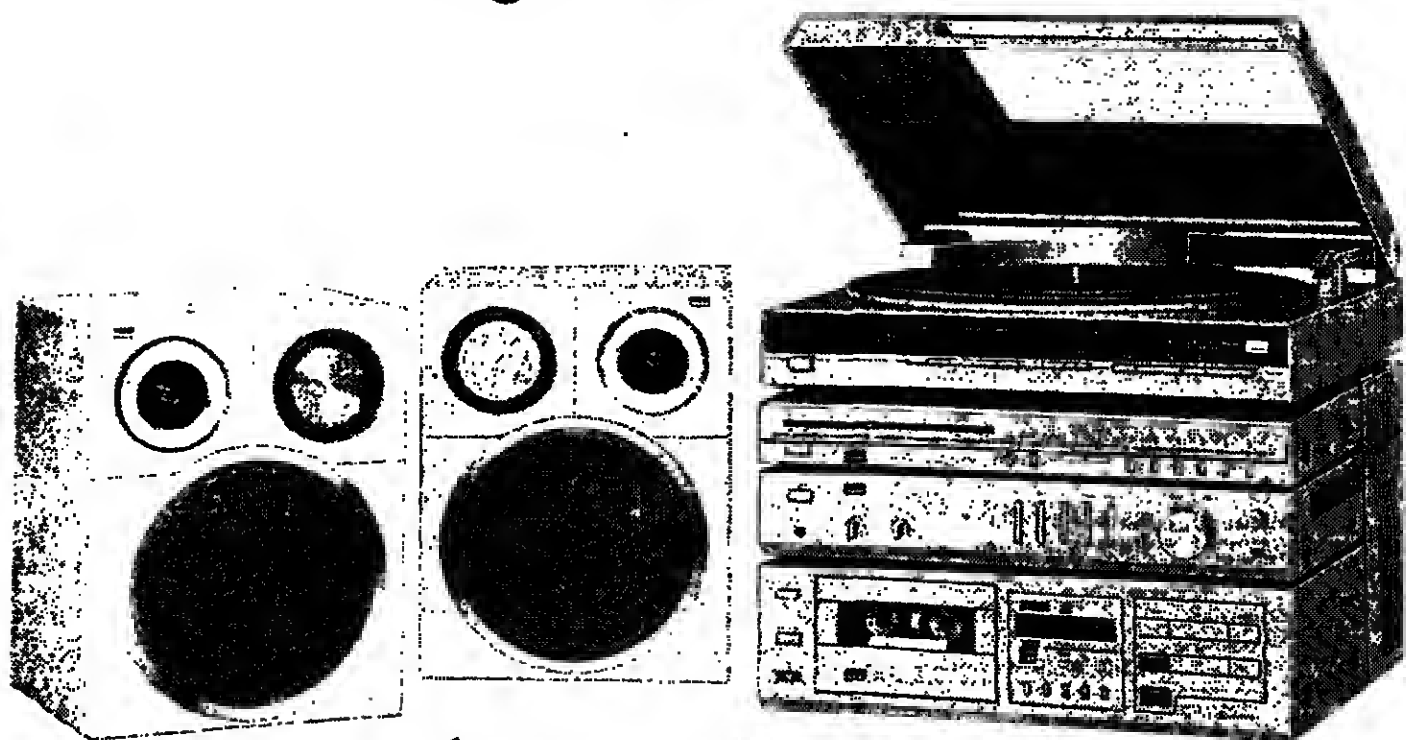
recently with a productive capacity of 33 million gallons of water daily. The second phase will pump its production to Riyadh across hundreds of kilometers. The two phases combined will produce an estimated 1,400 megawatt of power when they go onstream by the end of this year.

RIYADH, (SPA) — The deputy commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Armed Forces, Gen. Khan arrived here Thursday for a few days visit. Gen. Khan will be visiting military installations in the Kingdom and get acquainted with the progress achieved by the Armed Forces.

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Bakari Dami, assistant secretary general of the organization of Islamic conference (OIC), met with the visiting Malaysian Youth and Sports Minister, Dr. Datu Mokhtar Hashem here Wednesday. The two sides reviewed the possibilities of establishing a permanent youth camp in Malaysia in collaboration with the OIC and the Malaysian youth and Sports Ministry. Talks also concentrated on Muslim youth programs all over the Islamic world.

AL-KHOBAR — Holiday '82 the first travel exhibit of its kind in the Eastern Province, will open at the Al Gosaibi Metropolitan Hotel in Alkhobar, March 7. The exhibit is directed at the holiday-maker rather than the business traveler. With its 40 exhibits, it will give the prospective traveller the opportunity to meet under one roof representatives of local airlines, travel agencies, and tour operators. The exhibit will continue until March 12. Hours are 4 to 9 p.m. daily, and on weekends 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. as well.

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# Libyan oil minister sacked in reshuffle

BEIRUT, March 4 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has dismissed his oil minister in a cabinet reshuffle of economic posts, the official Libyan news agency Jana said Thursday.

The new minister is Kamel Hassan Al-Maghour, who takes over from Abdulsalam Zaagar, Jana said. The change coincides with a drastic fall in the country's oil revenues, its main source of income, as a result of a world glut and falling oil prices.

Qaddafi made the changes Wednesday night during an emergency session of the Libyan People's General Congress. The liaison secretary of foreign affairs, Dr. Ali Abdulsalam Tureiki, did not appear on the list but it was not clear if he retained his post.

Qaddafi said the ministries of economy and light industry were being amalgamated into one under Moussa Ahmad Abu-Furaywah, previously minister of planning. He said this indicated a new emphasis on light industry as

## Jordanian-Soviet arms panel formed

KUWAIT, March 4 (AP) — A Jordanian-Soviet committee has been formed to oversee Jordan's purchases of Soviet weaponry, the Jordanian foreign minister was quoted here Thursday as saying.

The newspaper *Al-Sayass* also quoted Marwan Al-Qassem as saying the joint committee came into being during a visit to Moscow by King Hussein of Jordan last year when he signed an agreement for the purchase of an unspecified quantity of SAM (surface to air) missiles.

"This by no means amounts to a military or strategic cooperation agreement with the Soviets, as the committee's task will be merely to oversee Jordan's (arms) requirements," said *Al-Qassem*. "Frankly speaking, we are exposed to aggression, and Jordan is endeavoring to obtain whatever weapons it can to defend its territory and people. We will continue to tap all other sources of arms until we get sufficient quantities for our defense."

He insisted that Jordan will always "shift to another source, if one source declined to give us arms."

## For purchase of civilian aircraft U.S. lifts curbs on Syria, S. Yemen

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP) — The U.S. Administration has eased trade restrictions against Syria and South Yemen to permit them to purchase civilian aircraft for regularly-scheduled airline use, a U.S. Commerce Department official said Wednesday.

Syria and South Yemen are on the U.S. government list of countries supporting terrorism, and the move — coming on the heels of the administration's removal of Iraq from that list — could provoke criticism from congressional supporters of Israel, Bohdan

a step away from imports and toward self-sufficiency.

Economy Minister Buzet Durda has been moved to the ministry of land reclamation and agrarian reform and a new minister of planning, Fawzi Shakshouki, has been named, Jana said. But Finance Minister Muhammad Qassem Sherlah retains his post.

Following is the list of secretaries (ministers) in the Libyan General People's Committee (cabinet) issued by Jana:

Secretary-general	Jadallah Azouzi Tahli (no change)
Foreign Liaison	Abdul-Ali Obeidi (no change)
Justice	Muhammad Abdul-Qassem
Energy	Ab-Zawi (no change)
	Abdul-Majid Geoud (name of office changed from nuclear energy to energy)
Housing	Muhammad Ahmad Mankoush (no change)
Electricity	Jum'a Salem Arabash (no change)
Land reclamation	Buzet Durda (formerly economy minister, replaces Shakir Jawdeh)
Economy and light industry	Moussa Ahmad Abu-Furaywah (new amalgamated ministry)
Heavy industry	Qassem Sherlah (no change)
Civil service	Muhammad Abdullah Mabrouk (no change)
Social security	Ibrahim Faqih Hassan (no change)
Education	Dr. Murad Ali Laqqa (no change)
Communications	Abdullah Salem Hoda (no change)
Health	Dr. Murad Ali Laqqa (no change)
Finance	Muhammad Qassem Sherlah (no change)
Oil	Kamel Hassan Al-Maghour (new minister replaces Abdulsalam Zaagar)
Planning	Fawzi Shakshouki (new minister replaces Moussa Abu-Furaywah, now minister of economy and light industry)
Utilities	Muhammad Obeid Shukri (new ministry)
Sport	Ibrahim Gwaidar (new minister replaces Mofah Kef'ia)

The posts of liaison secretaries for foreign affairs and for internal affairs, previously held by Dr. Ali Abdulsalam Tureiki and Dr. Mofah Al-Osta Omar, do not appear on the Jana list. The secretariat for municipalities previously held by Muhammad Hejazi, has also been dropped. Six ministers have left the cabinet, and three new ministers have joined.

## 10 arrested in Sudan for sabotage bid

KHARTOUM, March 4 (R) — Sudanese security authorities have arrested 10 persons for planning sabotage operations inside the country on behalf of Libya, the Sudanese daily *El-Sahafa* reported Thursday. It said the equipment and explosives for the planned operations were also seized.

The reported arrests follow a car bomb explosion close to south Khartoum's main oil depot Sunday. Sudanese government investigators said Libya was behind the attack. President Jaafar Numeiri has charged Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi with trying to destabilize Sudan and oust his government.

*El-Sahafa* quoted security authorities as saying that Libyan intelligence officers were using a neighboring country as a base for plotting against Sudan by recruiting agents to carry out sabotage operations here. But the daily, which did not name the country, said the authorities had taken the necessary measures to protect Sudan.

It alleged that the explosives used in the Khartoum oil depot attack and others found in the arrest of the 10 suspects were manufactured in the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

## Habib ponders Mideast with King Hussein

AMMAN, March 4 (AP) — American Middle East troubleshooter Philip C. Habib met Thursday with Jordan's King Hussein to help stop the deterioration of the ceasefire between Israel and the Palestinians in South Lebanon, Jordan's state radio reported.

The radio said Habib and Hussein discussed the Middle East in general and Lebanon in particular. It reported Jordan's foreign minister Marwan Qassem, ticked off a list of complaints against Israel, blaming the Zionist state for fueling the constant militia fighting in Lebanon.

Habib's stop in Amman is his fourth on the trip that started with his arrival in Beirut last Friday. From Lebanon he flew to Israel, then to Syria and Jordan.

Meanwhile, a top Palestinian leader has charged that Habib was on a "reconnaissance mission" to hatch new plots in the Middle East and Lebanon.

"We are not optimistic about Habib's presence in the area," Salah Khalaf, Yasser Arafat's no. two in the Palestinian hierarchy, was quoted as saying in an interview with the Cyprus-based *Arabic weekly* magazine *Al-Mawkef Al-Arabi*. The magazine provided the Associated Press with an advance copy of the interview which is to appear in its next issue Saturday.

## Broadcasts to Soviet troops by Afghan rebels stepped up

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — Opponents of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan are broadening a network of radio transmitters beaming underground political programs to Afghan citizens and Soviet troops, an organizer of the broadcasts said Wednesday.

"Why are you in Afghanistan? Have you thought about it?" reads the script of one program said to have been sent to Afghanistan for clandestine broadcast to Soviet soldiers over the stations. The speaker, a former Red Army general now living in the West, tells Soviet troops: "With your hands, this country is being seized as a springboard for an invasion into Iran and Pakistan for access to the Gulf."

The low-power, mobile transmitters are operated inside Afghanistan by Afghan rebels using recorded tapes sent in from outside the country. Vladimir Bukovsky, a Soviet dissident now living in the West and one of the organizers of Radio Free Kabul told reporters. Station operators transmit some of their programs on frequencies used for Soviet entertainment programs and communications among Soviet tanks and helicopters, Bukovsky said.

Bukovsky gave no evidence that Soviet soldiers are tuning in, but claimed that the programs on Soviet frequencies could hardly be missed. An article published Oct. 16 in the Soviet government daily *Izvestia*, possibly referring to the Bukovsky group's network, said "isn't the illegal smuggling into Afghanistan of illicit radio stations for broadcasting anti-government propaganda the most obvious, impudent encroachment on the sovereignty of the Afghan state?"

European hackers of the broadcasts include Bukovsky, a dissident whom Moscow traded to the West in 1976, and intellectual, scientific and political figures in France and Britain. Bukovsky said the first three transmitters went on the air last October and that three more arrived in Afghanistan in January.

Another transmitting unit will arrive shortly, Bukovsky said, and organizers hope eventually to put 36 on the air if public fundraising drives can raise enough cash. The 7.5 kg. Italian-made transmitters, each with a 40 km range, broadcast recorded programs in two Afghan languages, Pushto and Dari, and from 15 to 45 minutes daily in Russian for Soviet troops, Bukovsky said.

## Greece protests to Turkey over space violation

ATHENS, March 4 (Agencies) — Greece has protested Thursday to Turkey over the violation of Greek air space by Turkish aircraft. Greek military aircraft intercepted Turkish Air Force planes Wednesday in the eastern Aegean which is under the control of the Greek civil aviation authorities, a government spokesman said Thursday.

He said Turkish planes repeatedly entered Greece's "flight information region" in the Eastern Mediterranean without prior notice and were intercepted by Greek warplanes. Greece is responsible for flights in the Aegean and controls the air corridors in the area. Any plane, commercial or military, should submit flight plans before entry.

Greece and Turkey are at odds over the boundaries of the continental shelf in the Aegean, air space in the region and the Cyprus issue.

Political sources said the Turkish maneuvers, which started Wednesday were a reply to the visit to Cyprus by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu last weekend during which he pledged support for the Greek Cypriots and demanded the withdrawal of Turkish troops occupying the north of the island.

## Israeli troops start evicting Sinai settlers

TEL AVIV, March 4 (R) — Israeli soldiers started Thursday to broaden the government's eviction of the settlers opposing the return of Sinai to Egypt next month.

The army started evicting illegal squatters Wednesday in accordance with Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's order to clear the area of non-residents. The first group to be removed were some 60 men, women and children at the small encampment of Chavar Adar, many of whom were carried by soldiers to waiting buses and driven off to a military camp in Israel.

The squatters put up no serious resistance, but their leaders in the central town of Yamit again called on supporters in Israel to join them in opposing the pullback. Eyewitnesses in the area said that some groups had managed to skirt around the numerous army roadblocks but that the soldiers had stopped many more.

Leaders of "stop the withdrawal from Sinai movement" admitted that their call for mass support had failed. Professor Yuval Ne'eman, former president of Tel Aviv University who is a leader of the movement, said passive resistance would continue in Sinai.

## 2 killed, 7 hurt in Beirut militia fights

BEIRUT, March 4 (AP) — Gunbattles between two private armies overnight Thursday killed two persons and wounded seven others as leaders of nationalist groups headed into meetings to deal with deteriorating security in west Beirut.

The latest clashes, which erupted near the horse race track and shut one of the few crossing points between two sectors of Beirut, came while residents here have been intimidated by a string of 19 mysterious explosions in the past 21 days.

There were four days of heavy fighting in the northern city of Tripoli late last month, and in west Beirut scattered duels broke out Wednesday between militiamen firing sub-machine guns and automatic pistols. This fresh and so often unexplained violence in Lebanon came amid heightened fears here that Israel is planning to invade southern Lebanon or even Beirut.

## BRIEFS

ANKARA, (AFP) — Sakine Evren, the wife of Turkish head of state Kenan Evren, died after a heart attack here Wednesday night, it was announced Thursday. Mrs. Evren, 60, had been ill for some time, and recently received treatment in a naval hospital in Washington.

BEIRUT, (AFP) — Two Israeli jets flew Beirut shortly after 12:30 p.m. local time (1030 GMT) Thursday creating two sonic booms that were heard through the city.

ADEN, (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Muhammad arrived here Thursday after a tour of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Libya, Algeria, Cuba and Nicaragua.

CAIRO, (AP) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Wednesday he will visit Israel March 15-17 for talks on unresolved problems.

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GUYANG	08-3-82	General	China
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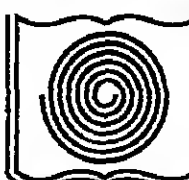
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## To gain 'high ground'

## U.S. group suggests 432 killer satellites

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP) — The United States should station a network of 432 killer satellites in orbit to knock out attacking Soviet missiles, a conservative group recommended Wednesday in proposing a new national space strategy.

The strategy, named High Frontier, also calls for deployment of a defense system around U.S. ballistic missile silos, an advanced manned space shuttle to open up industrialization of space and development of solar power satellites to beam energy to earth.

The seven-month study was commissioned by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative, Washington-based public policy research institute. It was drawn up by a team of scientists, space engineers, economists and military strategists headed by retired army Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, former chief of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency.

High Frontier, Graham told a news conference,

## 9 Guatemalans killed in clash

GUATEMALA CITY, March 4 (AP) — Nine leftist guerrillas were killed in a clash with government troops in northeastern El Quiché province, the army said Wednesday.

A press release from the army's public relations office said the army patrol discovered the guerrilla camp Tuesday morning near Chichicastenango, about 143 kms west of the capital. There was no mention of government casualties in the report.

The statement said arms, including Soviet-made fragmentation grenades, were found in the camp. It did not specify the amount of weapons seized.

Guerrillas are fighting to seize power in this Central American nation, dominated by conservative, military-backed governments since leftist President Jacobo Arbenz was ousted in a 1954 U.S.-backed coup.

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THANK YDU .....

## Body's natural defenses used New treatment achieves cancer remission

BOSTON, Massachusetts, March 4 (AP) — Doctors experimenting with antibody treatment, a promising technique that uses the body's natural defenses, have reported their first success in achieving a long-lasting remission of cancer.

The researchers said the monoclonal antibody treatment was "remarkably effective" in balding a form of cancer called B-cell lymphoma in a 67-year-old man with an advanced case of the disease. The cancer attacks cells which produce antibodies.

The results are the most positive yet in this new field of research. However, the researchers cautioned that much more study is needed before the work has any practical use in treating cancer patients.

"The improvement of this patient's lymphoma with monoclonal antibody administration is a single observation that must be confirmed in other patients before we can draw any conclusions about the effectiveness of this technique," Dr. Ronald Levy, who directed the research, said in a statement.

The research was conducted at Stanford

University and published in Thursday's issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

The therapy uses large batches of antibodies — the disease-fighting proteins produced by white blood cells — to attack a single enemy molecule.

To produce monoclonal antibodies, researchers fuse antibody-producing cells called lymphocytes with cancer cells. The resulting cells, called hybridomas, retain the ability to make antibodies.

Under laboratory conditions, the hybridomas can be coaxed to turn out limitless quantities of specific antibodies, which are attracted to cancer cells when reintroduced to the body.

The Stanford patient had failed to respond to standard chemotherapy and interferon, another experimental treatment. However, his cancer disappeared after eight doses of antibody over four weeks.

First his fever and nighttime bouts of sweating ceased. Then his enlarged lymph nodes gradually became smaller. His liver

and spleen returned to normal, and tumors on his scalp went away. The patient has remained free of disease for the past nine months.

The doctors emphasized that chemotherapy involved in this treatment is slow and tedious. Monoclonal antibodies must be custom-made to fit each patient's cancer, and the process takes six months.

"The requirement for antibody tailored to each patient puts serious constraints on this approach," they wrote. More streamlined production methods will be necessary if further tests show that the treatment is effective.

So far, the Stanford doctors have tested monoclonal antibody therapy on 10 patients with varying results. However, the case reported in the *New England Journal* is the first in which long-lasting remission was achieved.

The technique for making monoclonal antibodies was developed in 1975 by Drs. George Kohler and Cesar Milstein at the Medical Research Council of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, England.

## U.S. seeks OK on Cuba radio

WASHINGTON, March 4 (R) — The Reagan administration has urged Congress to approve a new U.S. radio operation beamed at Cuba but said Havana might retaliate with interference against American stations.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Ender said a congressional committee Wednesday that Cuba had threatened such retaliation. He said it had two new high-power transmitters that could cause extensive interference with U.S. stations.

The committee's chairman, Democratic Representative Clement Zablocki, told Ender he understood Cuba could interfere with radio signals in 32 of the 50 American states.

Ender said that if Cuban interference proved "deliberate and promiscuous," federal regulations might be revised to allow affected stations to increase power or change frequencies. "The Congress may wish to consider some form of compensation for stations affected by additional, aggressive interference should all else fail," he added.

The White House announced plans last September to create the radio service to be

aimed at Cuba, saying it would tell the truth to the Cuban people after what it charged was 20 years of lying by the Fidel Castro government.

Officials said then that the service would be similar to Radio Liberty (RL) and Radio Free Europe (RFE) which broadcast to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Ender said the Cuban operation — to be called Radio Marti, after Jose Marti, hero of Cuba's war for independence from Spain — would not broadcast propaganda into Cuba and would not incite Cubans to revolt. "It would be immoral, irresponsible to set a people against a government that monopolizes the means of coercion," the assistant secretary of state said.

Instead, he said Radio Marti "is a proposal to give Cubans the means they now lack to know what kind of a society has been imposed on them." He said it would give Cubans a news source not manipulated by their government and would tell them "why so many have to go off to foreign military duty not always to return, and what the state does with the wealth of the Cuban people."

## 'Centerfold' remains top pop record

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — The J. Geils Band's "Centerfold" made it week No. 1 in the top spot Wednesday among best-selling single pop records in the United States.

Jumping into second place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, up from fifth a week ago, was "Open Arms" by the group Journey. Staying on for a second week at third was "Shake It Up" by the Cars.

Stevie Wonder made some fast progress on the chart, moving from sixth to fourth with "That Girl." Last week's No. 2 hit, the Daryl Hall-John Oates duet on "I Can't Go for That," slipped to fifth.

New to the ten top pop list this week were "I Love Rock 'n' Roll" by Joan Jett and the Blackhearts, soaring from 11th to 6th, and "We Got the Beat" by the Go-Gos, up from 13th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, Charley Pride's "Mountain of Love" took over the No. 1 position in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. Janie Fricke's "Do Me With Love" was second and Rosanne Cash's "Blue Moon with Heartache" was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (1) Centerfold — The J. Geils Band.
2. (5) Open Arms — Journey.
3. (3) Shake It Up — The Cars.
4. (6) That Girl — Stevie Wonder.
5. (2) I Can't go for That — Daryl Hall and John Oates.
6. (11) I Love Rock 'n' Roll — Joan Jett and the Blackhearts.
7. (4) Physical — Olivia Newton-John.
8. (10) Mirror, Mirror — Diana Ross.
9. (8) Sweet Dreams — Air Supply.
10. (13) We Got the Beat — The Go-Gos.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (3) Mountain of Love — Charley Pride.
2. (4) Do Me With Love — Janie Fricke.
3. (6) Blue Moon with Heartache — Rosanne Cash.
4. (1) You're the Best Break This Old Heart Ever Had — Ed Bruce.
5. (7) Bobbie Sue — The Oak Ridge Boys.
6. (9) She Left Love all Over Me — Razy Bailey.
7. (11) Biutly — Merle Haggard.
8. (12) The Very Best is You — Charly McClain.
9. (14) The Clown — Conway Twitty.
10. (13) If You're Waiting on Me — The Kendalls.

In Britain "The Lion Sleeps Tonight," a reworked oldie by Tight Fit, squeezed into the top slot of best-selling singles chart this week, ousting Jam's "Town Called Malice."

The J. Geils Band, winning long-overdue chart recognition, moved up four slots to No. 3 with "centerfold." Fun Boy Three, with Bananarama, a mod mélange out of the specials, notched their debut hit with "It Ain't What You Do," in at No. 5.

Depeche Mode, among the sleekest of Britain's proliferating new wavesters, returned to the listings after a lengthy break with "See You" at No. 8.

This week's chart as listed by *Melody Maker*, with last week's placings in brackets:

1. (2) The Lion Sleeps Tonight — Tight Fit.
2. (1) Town Called Malice — Jam.
3. (7) Centerfold — J. Geils Band.
4. (6) Love Plus One — Haircut One Hundred.
5. (15) It Ain't What you Do — Fun Boy 3-Bananarama.
6. (12) Mickey — Toni Basil.
7. (3) Say Hello Wave Goodbye — Soft Cell.
8. (17) See You — Depeche Mode.
9. (9) I Can't go for That — Hall and Oates.
10. (5) Maid or Orleans — Orchestral Maneuvers in the Dark.

## BRIEFS

BONN, (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has canceled appointments outside his office for a few days because he is suffering from a bad cold, a government spokesman said Thursday.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Dmitri Ustinov will visit India March 15-20 to hold talks with Indian leaders on the strategic situation in South Asia, an Indian government spokesman announced Thursday.

GLAND, Switzerland (AFP) — Prince Philip, the husband of Britain's reigning Queen Elizabeth II, has agreed to become vice president of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, it was announced at the organization's headquarters here.

LOS ANGELES, (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday he has picked Selma Roosevelt, a Washington journalist, as chief of protocol for the White House. She will be nominated to hold the rank of ambassador in the job. Mrs. Roosevelt, 53, is married to Archibald Roosevelt Jr., a grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt, and is prominent in Washington social circles.

NEW DELHI, (AFP) — Greek President Constantine Karamanlis arrived here Thursday for a six-day state visit to India. Karamanlis is the first head of state from Greece to visit India.

SYDNEY, March 4 (R) — A cyclone has hit the Tongan islands in the Pacific Ocean, causing floods, wrecking buildings and cutting communications, officials said early Thursday.

## Press panel condemns 2 U.K. papers

LONDON, March 4 (AP) — The National Press Council on Thursday said two London newspapers "brought discredit on the British press" by publishing photographs of the five-months pregnant Princess Diana clad in a bikini.

The watchdog council, which has no enforcement power, said it "condemns" the rival tabloids *Daily Star* and *The Sun* for "gross intrusion" of the princess' privacy. "There was no legitimate public interest to excuse that intrusion," the council said.

The two nationally circulated newspapers published photographs Feb. 18 showing Diana sunbathing and swimming with her husband, Prince Charles, while on a 10-day vacation in the Bahamas. The princess, who is expecting her first child in June, was unaware she was being photographed in the revealing bikini.

Queen Elizabeth II was said to have been irate over the photographs, which were taken surreptitiously with long-range lenses. Buckingham Palace issued a reproach to the newspapers, both of which apologized in editorials the following day.

Bahamian authorities later banished all foreign reporters and photographers from the retreat on the tiny island of Eleuthera.

The press council, which normally pronounces on the validity of complaints against British newspapers, announced the day the photographs appeared that it would investigate whether the two papers breached its policy on privacy.

"The press council's declaration on the principle of privacy lays down that publication of information about people's private lives or concerns without their consent is only permissible if a legitimate public interest overrides their right of privacy," the council said in a statement.

It continued: "In the public interest is not synonymous with 'of interest to the public.' To justify intrusion on the privacy of any individual, the public interest relied on must be legitimate and proper. Mere prurient or morbid curiosity will not suffice."

"The press council condemns both newspapers for their actions, which have brought discredit on the British press," the statement said. Buckingham Palace said it would have no comment on the council's findings.

The *Sun*, Britain's highest selling daily with a circulation of 3.8 million, published a second apology in its Thursday editions.

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<b>PERI</b> Formwork	<b>James Gibbons Ironmongery</b>
<b>Pilosio</b> Scaffolding & Formwork	<b>전원산업주식회사</b> Polythene Sheeting
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ABT



NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — John McEnroe lured a sharp forehand shot down the line that seemed to catch the edge of the white paint.

The linesman indicated the ball was good. From his high chair, the umpire bellowed: "Out."

McEnroe dropped his racket in disbelief. Then he strode quietly to the umpire's chair and asked if he had heard right. "Yes," snapped the umpire, "I saw it. It was right in front of my eyes."

The crowd jeered. Then a hush came over the arena. The crowd waited for the expected explosion. It never came. McEnroe swallowed and digested his anger, returned to the baseline.

Is this the new McEnroe? He says so. Critics doubt it. McEnroe has sworn to curb his temper before. Now while losing matches he should never lose, he is fighting a personal war within himself. The state of his game is up for study and debate.

He was a fuzzi-faced kid of 18 when he took staid old Wimbledon by storm in 1977, and the court prodigy needed less than five years to get to the top of his profession. He developed his reputation for a hot temper as quickly as he did his fame as a brilliant player. Now, at 23, he is a sullen, brooding monarch, challenged by a tough new crop of whiz kids, derided by an often antagonistic press and the target of an outraged tennis establishment.

"At times, I think everybody is against me," McEnroe says. Not even the great, "Big Bill" Tilden, in his fiercest days, or the fiery Pancho Gonzalez created the turbulence, excitement and world attention that

# Sullen tennis monarch at the crossroads

## Whether to sparkle briefly or aspire to be a legend



John McEnroe... in agony



John McEnroe... in ecstasy

has come to this young racket wizard. Now McEnroe is at the crossroads, conscious that this year and the next will decide whether history will see him as a brief champion in a passing parade or one of the game's true legends.

"I realize that I must make some changes and learn to control myself if I am to be the best," he says. He has lost his last three tournament matches against Ivan Lendl, the 21-year-old Czechoslovakian who won nine straight tournaments and 44 consecutive matches this winter. The losses to Lendl included matches in the Grand Prix Masters in New York and the Molson Tennis Classic in Toronto.

McEnroe also lost in the final of the U.S. National Indoor Championships at Memphis, Tennessee, to 23-year-old Johan Kriek, a hard-hitting South African ranked 16th in the world. McEnroe, his weight down to 155 pounds (70 kgs) from 173 (78.4), looked drawn, uninspired, even crestfallen.

This prompts a series of questions: —Has McEnroe's spirit been beaten down by his 1981 misadventures at Wimbledon, where he threw repeated tantrums, insulted officials, drew \$5,000 in fines?

—Have McEnroe's efforts to control his emotions doused the spark that powered his remarkable game?

—Has tennis become a bore for him?

—Is the celebrity status too much for him to handle at so tender an age?

"I like tennis. I never tire of playing."

With defensive play

## Nets halt Lakers' winning sequence

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — The Los Angeles Lakers can run you out of the arena if you let them.

Larry Brown wasn't about to let them do it Wednesday night. "We kept them from running — and that's a big thing," said Brown after his New Jersey Nets stopped the Lakers' seven-game National Basketball Association winning streak with a 111-103 victory.

"I didn't want to get into a rat race with the Lakers," said Brown, who ordered his team to meet the Lakers up front with a formidable half-court defense. The stout defense helped the Nets grab the lead late in the first quarter and hold on to it for the rest of the game.

Brown didn't get to enjoy the finale, however. He was ejected in the fourth quarter after engaging in a shouting match with an official. "They got back on defense and took away our initial break, and they were very aggressive in the half-court defense," said Lakers coach Pat Riley. "They are a very good defensive team and I don't think we exploited that."

Ray Williams led the Nets' offense with 31 points. Williams hit two free throws and a jumper, capping a 10-0 spurt that stretched New Jersey's 34-33 lead to 44-34 early in the second period. Williams contributed two baskets and a free throw in a second 10-0 rally that built a 53-39 lead later in the quarter. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar led the Lakers with 30 points, while Norm Nixon added 22 and Earvin "Magic" Johnson had 18.

In other NBA action, it was Milwaukee 96, Atlanta 87, Kansas City 120, Indiana 82; Philadelphia 125, San Diego 107; Phoenix 115, Utah 102; Seattle 136, Cleveland 107.

Bucks 96, Hawks 87: Sidney Moncrief and Mickey Johnson keyed an 11-2 run in the third period to lead Milwaukee over Atlanta. Moncrief, who was the game's high scorer with 23, scored two goals and assisted Junior Bridgeman with another in the burst. Johnson added two field goals and a free throw to stretch the Bucks' lead to 56-47 at 7:15 left in the third. Wayne Rollins led Atlanta scorers with 20 points.

Kings 120, Pacers 82: Mike Woodson scored a game-high 20 points to power Kansas City over Indiana. Seven other Kansas City players scored in double figures as the Kings romped to their largest victory margin of the season. The Kings blew the game open by outscoring Indiana 39-18 in the second quarter, including a 15-2 spurt midway through the period. Reserves scored 35 of the team's points in the quarter. Center Tom Owens paced Indiana with 15 points.

"Everything went right for us and everything went wrong for Indiana," said Kansas City coach Cotton Fitzsimmons. "The first quarter we were a little sluggish but the second, third and fourth quarters we played the best overall game we've played this year. Everyone was on."

76ers 125, Clippers 107: Julius Erving

scored 26 points and Andrew Toney added 20 as Philadelphia put on a blazing third-quarter shooting display to down San Diego. The victory snapped a three-game losing streak for the 76ers, and sent the Clippers to their fifth straight loss and 13th defeat in their last 14 games. Philadelphia made 17 of 20 field-goal attempts in the third quarter, including a streak in which the 76ers outscored San Diego 16-2. The streak, fueled by Erving and Lionel Hollins, put the 76ers ahead, 91-77.

Suns 115, Jazz 102: Guards Dennis Johnson and Walter Davis combined for 44 points, with 20 coming in the second-half and forward Len "Truck" Robinson scored 24 more to spark Phoenix over Utah. Johnson finished with 25 points and Davis with 19 as Phoenix won its fifth straight game at home and 24th in 29 games at home this season. Utah lost its fourth straight despite 22 points from forward Adrian Dantley and 20 from guard Darrell Griffith.

Supersonics 136, Cavaliers 107: Gus Williams scored 12 of his 17 points in the first quarter to help Seattle take an early lead and roll past Cleveland. The Sonics, who outscored Cleveland 18-2 over a four-minute stretch in the first quarter, quickly built a 24-8 lead. In that surge, Williams scored eight points and contributed two assists. The cavaliers, paced by reserve guard James Silas' 28 points, never got closer than 11 points the rest of the way.

## King rallies to upset Bunge

LOS ANGELES, California, March 4 (AP) — Billie Jean King scored an upset victory over Bettina Bunge after dropping the first set against the No. 4 seed in the \$150,000 Avon Championships of Los Angeles on Wednesday.

The match wrapped up the first round play for the tournament with King winning 4-6, 7-5, 6-1. The two battled fairly for the first two sets. Then King proceeded to take five straight games in the third and final set. Bunge held serve on the sixth games, which proved to be the only one she won in that set. King put her away when regained the serve in the seventh game.

"We're going to see a lot of her," King said of Bunge after the match. "She's only 18 and she's great for the game. I could be everyone's mother. As long as I keep physically well, I can win on occasion."

In the final game of the night, Andrea Leand defeated Claudia Kohde of Germany 7-6, 6-1 in a second-round match that lasted less than an hour. The first set was close, with tiebreaker game that Leand easily won at

7-1. In the second set, Leand was leading 5-0 games, when Kohde broke back with one game, but as Leand took over the serve in the seventh game, she came back to take the match.

Earlier in the day, third-seeded Sylvia Hanika rolled to a 6-2, 6-3 victory over Joanne Russell in a second-round match, but No. 5 seed Mima Jausovec needed three sets to beat unranked Bonnie Gadusek 7-5, 2-6, 6-1.

Hanika, from West Germany, used her powerful serve-and-volley game to keep Russell off-balance in their match. Russell put together her only real threat in the second set when she came back from a 2-0 deficit to even the match. But Hanika then won the next three games to take command. In other afternoon play, No. 6 seed Barbara Potter downed Ann Kiyomura 6-2, 6-0.

The chunky Jausovec displayed an array of strokes in the deciding third set to romp home. The first two set the Yugoslav struggling to get her rhythm. But once she found her touch Gadusek proved no match for her.

## Riessen, Okker advance with ease

SALISBURY, Maryland, March 3 (AP) — Marty Riessen defeated fellow-American Jack Graebner in straight sets, 7-6, 6-3 in the opening day of the \$60,000 WCT over-35 Invitational Tournament here Wednesday night.

Riessen will face second-seeded Australian Fred Stolle Thursday night. In the second round, Briton Roger Taylor defeated American Eugene Scott in straight sets 6-1, 6-4. Taylor, a 40-year-old left-hander, lost the first game of the first set, but came back with straight games' victories. The second set was a hard-fought battle to 6-6, with Taylor

winning the tie breaker 8-6, to take the match.

Taylor will face top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia in a quarterfinal match Friday night. The opening match Wednesday night pitted South Africa's Robert Hewitt against Thomas Okker, of the Netherlands. Okker took the match in straight sets, 7-5, 6-2. The 38-year-old Dutchman will face No. 4 seed Owen Davidson, of Australia, Friday.

In Wednesday's final match, 35-year-old Cliff Richey, of the U.S., defeated Alex Olmedo, 44, of Peru. The score, in straight sets, was 7-6, 6-3.

## Nantes shocks St. Etienne

PARIS, March 4 (R) — There were upsets galore in the French First Division midweek soccer clashes Wednesday.

The biggest surprise being the shock 3-0 defeat of St. Etienne at the hands of Nantes, while Bordeaux, who ascended the top berth last weekend when St. Etienne were held by lowly Lille, was displaced when it was held goalless by Laval.

Monaco's 3-0 verdict over Nancy propelled it to the top on better goal difference though it had the same number of points 41, as Bordeaux. Paris St. Germain scraped past Lyons 3-2, while Sochaux, another contender for the Division honors, was upset by a solitary goal by Nice.

Meanwhile, Utrecht grabbed a 1-0 away win against the Hague last night in the remaining 52 minutes of a Dutch First Division soccer match which was abandoned last November.

Results	
Nice	1 Sochaux
Lyons	2 Paris St. Germain
Bordeaux	0 Laval
Montpellier	1 Tours
Lille	4 Bastia
Brest	1 Strasbourg
Amiens	1 Lens
Nantes	3 St. Etienne
Nancy	0 Monaco
Valenciennes	2 Metz
English Division Four	
Blackpool	1 Bradford
Scottish Premier Division	
Celtic	1 Morton

## Hopkins' goal gives Jets win

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — Larry Hopkins' 40-foot slapshot in the third period Wednesday night broke a 2-2 tie and boosted the Winnipeg Jets to an uphill 4-2 National Hockey League win over the Chicago Black Hawks.

The Chicago side went scoreless in the last two periods after going into the second with a two goal advantage. The Jets struck once in the second and came into their own in the decisive period to down the Hawks.

Peter Stastny drilled home the tiebreaker in the third period then Real Cloutier added his second goal of the game and the Quebec Nordiques beat the Edmonton Oilers 6-4. The Los Angeles Kings won their first road game in 20 attempts defeating Toronto Maple Leafs 4-1 behind the goaltending of Doug Keane.

Second period goals by Keith Crowder and Barry Pederson carried the Boston Bruins to a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh Penguins. Meanwhile, Aaron Broten's backhand shot from eight feet out with 6:03 remaining gave the Colorado Rockies a 3-2, come-from-behind victory over the Vancouver Canucks.

Ryan Walter scored two power-play goals in 26 seconds, capping a four-goal streak for Washington in second period, and the Capitals went on to defeat the St. Louis Blues 8-4 in a fast-paced encounter. Alan Howton scored a goal with 34 seconds left to lift the Buffalo Sabres to a 3-3 tie with the Hartford Whalers. Minnesota wing Al MacAdam scored twice in the final period to give the North Stars a 6-4 triumph over the Detroit Red Wings.

## Rain forces early closure

PRETORIA, March 4 (Agencies) — The opening two-day match between the private England XI and a South African under-25 was drawn as rain forced a halt to the second-day play Thursday.

The English side, touring in defiance of international pressure, were 152 for seven declared and 32 for two wickets when rains came 20 minutes to tea. The South African Colts were 170 for eight declared in the contest at Begea Park.

The rebel group or the "Dirty Dozen," as they have been dubbed by the English press, Wednesday ended South Africa's 12-year enforced isolation from international cricket. The English team, which braved the storm of criticism, includes some of the country's best players. The players defended their decision by saying they were professional athletes who were breaking no laws. Critics in Britain and abroad said their action represented a major breach in the movement of fighting South Africa's Apartheid policies by isolating South African sportsmen.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher,

McEnroe said in a recent interview. "My ambition is to be more consistent. I have won the U.S. Open three times. I now have won Wimbledon. I want to win the other tournaments I play in—the small as well as the big ones."

He said he does not shiver at the advancing footsteps of Lendl, who has replaced Sweden's Bjorn Borg as the chief challenger to McEnroe's crown.

"No, I think I can beat him every time out," McEnroe said firmly. Those who watch the tour closely agree he should. He said he was still tired from Wimbledon when he lost to Lendl in the Davis Cup last July. He acknowledged he did not play well in the Masters, and he said he has not considered the Canada Tournament as important as a Grand Prix event.

McEnroe stole Borg's No. 1 position last year, beating him all three times they met, including Wimbledon and the U.S. Open. Borg then took a rest and won't return to the tour until April.

McEnroe was virtually unknown in 1977 when he went to Wimbledon, fought his way through the qualifying rounds and gained the semifinals. Quickly, he was dubbed "Superbrat" by the London tabloids. This was a tough baptism for a kid just out of high school and about to enter Stanford University. He constantly found himself in limelight.

At Wimbledon last year, he called an umpire "An incompetent fool," screamed

"You're the pits," at the referee, accused an Indian linesman of racism, came close to suspension in another match and ultimately failed to appear at the Wimbledon ball, a traditional courtesy of new champions.

He left in a huff, and ever since the world has been taking sides. Butch Buchholz, the executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals and once a temperamental Davis Cup star himself, says he thinks McEnroe is going through a vital transition.

"It's tough being up there as No. 1," insists Buchholz. "Four years ago, McEnroe's main concern was a pizza and a coke. Now he is champion of the world and he finds everybody is reaching out for him, pressing and bugging him."

"He grew up in an imperfect world. Now he finds out everything's not perfect. He gets some bad calls. He finds mistakes are accepted. This bugs him."

A player with a dazzling repertoire of shots — topspins, slices, wide-sweeping as well as cannonball services, a killing volley — McEnroe is a master of touch and precision. He also is a perfectionist. Thus, the slightest error by an official often triggers an explosion.

Unlike the Nastase and Jimmy Connors, his most famous predecessors in the villain category, McEnroe never resorts to vulgarity or gamesmanship. He never fails to meet the press after a match, win or lose. But he never appears comfortable in interviews.

"What people don't understand," says his father, John McEnroe Sr., a prominent corporate lawyer, "is that John is basically shy. I am not sure he will ever be happy as a public figure."

In European Soccer Cup

## Villa holds fancied Kiev

LONDON, March 4 (R) — The chances of a new name being inscribed on the European Soccer Cup receded Wednesday when past winners Bayern Munich of West Germany moved menacingly toward the semifinal.

In contrast, Liverpool, European champions in 1977, 1978 and 1981, still have some work to do in the second-leg on March 17 if it has to secure a place in the semifinals. Liverpool struggled to a 1-0 victory over Cska, the side it had mauled 5-1 on the same ground at the same stage last year.

Cska confronted Liverpool with eight, sometimes 10, men piled up in defense. The holders are usually the masters at overcoming such tactics but, despite incessant pressure, a solitary goal from young Irishman Ronnie Whelan after 65 minutes was all they had to show for their efforts.

Liverpool, who stretched its nine-year unbeaten home record in Europe to 23 matches, should still advance to the last four although it will be hoping Cska Sofia goalkeeper Georgi Velenov does not lead such a charmed life in the return. England should have two representatives in the semifinal draw in Zurich on March 19 following Aston Villa's surprise 0-0 draw with Dynamo Kiev in Simferopol in the Soviet Union.

Villa, who have been enduring a season of disappointments on the domestic scene, frustrated the much-vaunted Kiev attack with a disciplined defensive display. Red Star Belgrade look likely to complete the semifinal line-up. The injury-hit Yugoslavs, missing

three key-men including midfield general Vladimir Petrovic, went down 2-1 to Belgian champions Anderlecht but will feel confident of overturning that deficit in the return.

Anderlecht owe its slender advantage to a freak goal from Spanish-born midfielder Juan Lozano. Lozano, who hopes to be included in manager Guy Thys's World Cup squad after taking out Belgian nationality, scored the winner direct from a corner in the second-half. Earlier, Willy Geruts had shot Anderlecht into an early lead before Bosko Durovski equalized soon after the interval with a superb individual effort.

The big guns had it all their own way in the Cup-Winners' Cup although holders Dynamo Tbilisi received a hostile reception in Poland when they met Legia Warsaw. Tenzig Slnakvelidze's brilliant 10th minute winner was met by jeers, boos and whistles.

Tbilisi are near-certainties to clinch a place in the last four in the second-leg and it will probably be accompanied by Tottenham of England, Belgium's Standard Liege and Barcelona of Spain. Barcelona recalled the days of its illustrious past with an impressive 3-0 win over Lokomotiv Leipzig in East Germany with goals from Qui, Moran and Denmark's former European footballer of the year Allan Simonsen.

Tottenham overcame West German guests Eintracht Frankfurt 2-0, while Standard beat Porto of Portugal by the same scoreline in Liege.

Sweden and Switzerland have never been considered among the major powers of European Club Football but both had reason to celebrate in the UEFA Cup. Swiss side Xamax Neuchatel went down only 3-2 against Hamburg in West Germany, while Gothenburg of Sweden went one better in Spain where they held Valencia to a 2-2 draw.

Real Madrid, European champions on a record six occasions, stayed on course for its first UEFA Cup success with a 3-1 win over Kaiserslautern of West Germany in front of a 70,000 crowd in the Bernabeu Stadium, scene of the World Cup final on July 11. Scotland's Dundee United took the most dangerous dark horses to Real. It took its UEFA Cup goal tally to 19 this season with a 2-0 home win over Yugoslavia's Radnicki Nis.

Results	
Dynamo Kiev	0 Aston Villa
Anderlecht	2 Red Star Belgrade
Liverpool	1 Cika Sofia
Cup-Winners' Cup	
Legia Warsaw	0 Dynamo Tbilisi
Lokomotiv Leipzig	0 Barcelona
Standard Liege	2 Porto
Tottenham	2 Eintracht Frankfurt
UEFA Cup	
Hamburg	3 Xamax Neuchatel
Dundee United	2 Radnicki Nis
Valencia	2 Gothenburg
Real Madrid	3 Kaiserslautern

## Brazil, Czechs in a drab draw

SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 4 (AP) — The Brazilian and Czech national soccer teams tied 1-1 in an exhibition game here Wednesday night.

Both teams played so poorly that the 107,000 fans at Morumbi Stadium gave them a standing boo in the game's closing minutes and began applauding the visiting Czechs.

At 11 minutes the Brazilian scored escorted veteran Jairzinho — the "Hurricane" of Brazil's third World Cup Championship in Mexico in 1970 — to the sidelines after he played enough time to participate in his 100th national team game. He was replaced after his honorary appearance by regular starter Paulo Isidoro.

Brazil dominated the field after Cerezo's exit, but Zico, Roberto and Socrates consistently shot wide of the goal on good chances. The half ended in a scoreless tie. Brazil opened the rain-dampened second period with a brief flash on its customary style, and scored an assault on the Czech goal into a score at five minutes when Zico — marking his 29th birthday — pushed in a rebounded ball.

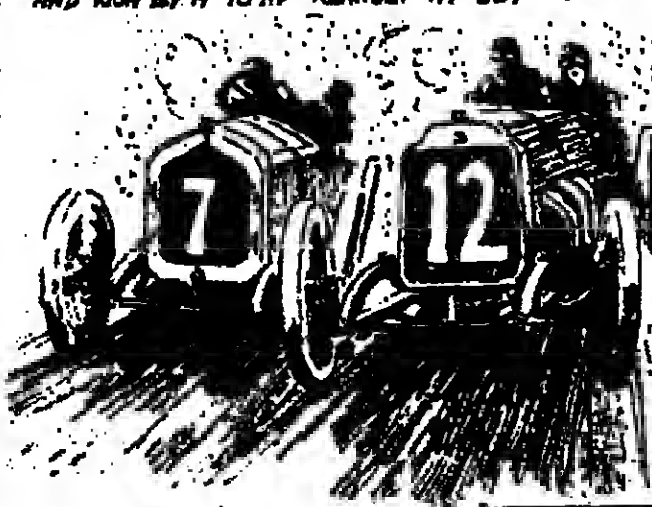
But both teams quickly deteriorated and the Brazilian fans began voicing their disapproval. Brazilian coach Tele Santana replaced forward Mario Sergio with Eder in a vain effort to pick up his team's slow pace.

In the game's closing seconds Berger caught Brazilian goalkeeper Waldir Peres sprawling out helplessly in front of the goal and kicked in his team's only goal.

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PUBLISHED BY SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

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**Editor in Chief:** MUHAMMAD ALI HAFIZ  
**General Manager:** MUHAMMAD M. AL-SHIBANI  
**SAUD ALI HAFIZ**

**HEADQUARTERS:** ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4556  
TEL: 6634239-6534743-6537773-6537352-6537311  
CABLE: MARADNEWS TELE: 401570 ARABNEWS SJ JEDDAH

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WASHINGTON D.C. 20045 TEL: (703) 638-7183, TELE: 440568 SAUDI U

**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION:** SR700 AIRMAIL POSTAGE INCLUDED  
INTERNATIONAL: \$ 200 AIRMAIL POSTAGE INCLUDED

Printed and Published at Al-Medina Printing and Publishing Co. Jeddah  
For Riyadh and Eastern Region Printed at Al-Yamama Printing Press

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## INSANE QADDAFI STRIKES AGAIN

It is obvious that Libya's strongman Col. Muammar Qaddafi does not know what he wants, either for his own country or for the rest of the Arab world. He has been so erratic that the Arabs and, for that matter, the rest of mankind, have stopped taking him seriously.

As for his own country, the man does not even have a clearcut position of power. He has stripped himself of power several times only to return to it under what he claimed was public pressure. He has instituted the so-called popular system of government which is neither popular nor a government in the accepted sense of the term. His embassies abroad have been taken over by ruffians supported by him. No other leader in his right senses has ever incited his mobs to take over his own legitimate institutions. The people, seemingly popularly-ruled, are one of the most suppressed in the world. The crowds can criticize anybody and anything, outside the country. Their leader remains above reproach.

That is not all. It might have been prudent to ignore what happens inside the country if the man did not extend his diatribe to smear other Arab governments, regimes and leaders, some of whom had been quite kind to him in the past. He has spared practically nobody in the mistaken belief that he alone is right, the rest are all the wrong and misguided ones. He has tried to foist his own version of unity on scores of countries, and failed. When his overtures were rejected he unleashed an abusive campaign against the prudent leaders who wanted more time to study his proposals or who found his ideas specious.

In the meantime, he has given his country a bad name worldwide, synonymous with international terrorism. He has admitted that his agents have been murdering his opponents abroad. At least the Soviet Union reports dissidents or, at worst, sends them to mental asylums to report. Qaddafi kills them anywhere his assassins can reach them. At the same time he calls his regime popularly-based, the most liberal in the Arab world and a shining example for others to follow.

His latest attack involves the Arab governments of the Gulf which he assailed with particular venom blaming them for his economic woes. He attributed his domestic problems to their oil production policies forgetting that it is his profligate waste of resources on unnecessary arms and terrorism that must be held responsible for his country's bankruptcy.

"Qaddafi comes back to his senses now and then and he appears to forget and forgive. But the tragic part of this man's personality is that it is not going to change for the better. He has been at it so long that only death or downfall will relieve the Libyans, the Arabs and the world, of his suffocating presence.

## Saudi Arabian press review

Condemnation of Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi's malicious attacks on the Kingdom, the 14th Peace Committee's meeting in Jeddah Friday and French President Mitterrand's current visit to Israel appeared for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Dealing with Qaddafi's attempts to deepen Arab rifts and his total alliance with communism, *Al-Jazirah* said the Russian Communists have found Qaddafi as the most obedient servant of Communist alliance among the Third World leaders for implementing their strategies and designs in the Third World.

"It has now become quite clear to all that Qaddafi's priority is to fight Islam because of his irrational attitude and attacks against the Kingdom, which has always been considered as the first Islamic state," the paper wrote.

It added that Qaddafi was misusing the Libyan funds "through his criminal actions in his own country and abroad in the service of Communist objectives." *Al-Madinah* described Qaddafi as a dangerous maniac, who is

## Defaulters put OAU in financial crisis

By Alastair Matheson  
ADDIS ABABA —

The headquarters of the Organization of African Unity may have to move from Addis Ababa because of the failure of most of the 50 member states to pay their dues in time — or at all — making it difficult for the impoverished body to stay solvent in an expensive city.

Unexpected and heavy demands on its dwindling resources, including the peacekeeping force currently in Chad and other possible commitments in Western Sahara and Namibia, constitute heavy burdens which could threaten bankruptcy for the OAU unless its finance improve dramatically.

The OAU secretariat threatened at last week's meeting of African foreign ministers to make its list of defaulters public. It required more than \$20 million to meet its ordinary operating costs this year, an increase of 6 percent over last year's budget. However, a total of 27 countries owe the OAU about \$17 million for dues which have accumulated over the past two years, and it is believed that a few have not paid since joining the organization.

Only three states are fully paid-up members. They are Guinea, Nigeria and Malawi. Many other African states have not paid for the past 10 to 15 years. A secretariat official said that he and his colleagues find it highly embarrassing to admit their inability to fund urgent projects such as a peacekeeping force, as this is far beyond the means of the OAU in its present financial crisis.

He said the OAU's charter prohibits it from accepting money from countries which are not members, but foreign powers have been able to get round this by directly assisting individual African states.

A current example is the peacekeeping force now in Chad, consisting of Nigerian, Zaïrean and Senegalese troops, with reinforcements from Benin, Guinea and Togo expected soon. This force has been estimated to cost around \$160 million a year.

Meanwhile, as it tries to keep its busy secretariat operating normally in Addis Ababa, the OAU is involved in a wrangle with its hosts, the Ethiopian government. This concerns increased house rentals which the revolutionary military government is demanding from OAU staff members, as it has done from all foreigners living in Addis Ababa, including United Nations and diplomatic staff, totaling well over a thousand families.

It has been going on for the past three years, since foreigners' rents were increased by 300 percent and more. In some cases the increased rents are at least 10 times those of Ethiopians renting the same standard of accommodation — all now state-owned.

At a meeting between the government housing authorities and representatives of the foreign community it was pointed out that during the first few years of the Ethiopian revolution the rents were not raised at all, but the government says it needs the hard currency to pay its debts.

One of the largest debts is about \$2 billion owed to the Soviet Union and other Socialist states for arms supplies, and foreign residents claim that the pressure to increase rents began once these huge bills were presented for immediate payment. The OAU agreed to bear the costs of increased staff rentals, not only for certain designated employees — not all of its non-Ethiopian personnel.

This caused a rumour within the OAU and most of the employees not covered by the secretariat's offer are rigidly refusing to pay their rents.

The Ethiopian government is one of those which has not yet paid all its dues to the OAU and is now thought unlikely to do so until the "rent strike" has ended.

Various suggestions are being put forward to transfer the headquarters to another African capital where living costs are lower. Among states which have been lobbying for the headquarters are said to be Togo, Zaïre and Ghana, with Tanzania and Egypt also showing some interest. (ONS)

## Superpowers and the prospect of war in space

By Trudy E. Bell

WASHINGTON —

For the past two years, the prospect of war in space has received wide public attention. In both technical and general-interest publications, articles have depicted guided warheads homing in on unfriendly satellites while laser battle stations in orbit wield "death rays" at the speed of light and destroy ballistic missiles rising from earth.

Amid all the huck Rogers prose, some more sober articles have argued that directed-energy weapons such as lasers have inherent technical limitations: They could not be built on the scale required, they would be prohibitively expensive, and they would be vulnerable to certain relatively straightforward countermeasures.

Among engineers, Pentagon officials and policy-makers in Washington, the technical pros and cons of basing defensive weapons in space have sparked one of the most heated controversies since the emergence of the United States and the Soviet Union as nuclear superpowers. Underlying the controversy is apprehension over intelligence reports that the Soviet Union already has an operational anti-satellite capability, making U.S. spacecraft in low-earth orbit vulnerable to attack.

In fact, the arguments in Washington are centered less on whether space weapons are technically feasible than on whether they are economical. As one defense contractor has asked, "Is it cost-effective to put up a \$1 billion 'zap-sat' when an enemy can knock it down with a \$100 million homing missile?"

But both the technical and cost-effectiveness arguments miss — indeed, obscure — the central issue: the need for an explicit space policy defining U.S. military and civilian priorities and commitments in space over the next 10 to 15 years.

## China's one-child-family policy falters

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON —

China's one-child-family policy, on which all hopes for recovery and progress depend, is not working and the rapidly growing population is plunging the country into economic ruin.

The main obstacle to the one-child scheme — initiated in 1979 but still not a national law — is incorporating rewards for the cooperative and punishments for those who backslide, is the mistaken peasant attitude described in the party's official paper, *People's Daily*: "More people, more hands; fewer people, less food to eat." The peasants also believe that the government is not truly determined to limit families to one child.

Such rural indifference maddens China's leaders. Vice-Premier Cheo Muhua said recently: "There has been gossip about family planning to the effect

that 'the one-child family is finished; we can have two children.' These allegations are wrong."

She reminded her audience of family-planners that twice as many couples married in 1981 as the year before. "There will now be a record number of babies," the vice-premier warned.

This sudden increase arises from the Maoist fifties when the overconfident Chairman held that a Socialist society could manage a population of any size. When China's main population expert publicly disagreed, Mao arrested him.

The forecast is grim. There are at least 1,000 million Chinese, and although the annual growth rate of only 1 percent is impressively low, 9 million consumers and potential parents were added last year alone. Half of all Chinese are under 20, and China's population, with only 5 percent over 65, may be the youngest in the world.

Staggering numbers reveal the population problem for the planners. In 1954 there were more than 600 million Chinese. By 1969, 200 million had been added, and from its present base of 1,000 million, the population is expected to reach 1,280 million by the year 2000, China's target year for modernization.

And yet the goal for the year 2080 is less than 700 million, an unlikely 300 million less than today, and a reduction unmatched in the history of birth control. Even the present population is inadequately fed. The Chinese have disclosed that 100 million are below nutritional standard.

To cut down the population rise the *People's Daily* advises later marriage (Chinese are now marrying earlier than they have for many years) and curbs on land allocation to those with large families, who at the moment benefit by receiving additional allotments for each child.

would it be strategic, tactical or both? So far, most uses for space-based weapons discussed in the press have centered on strategic uses, like ballistic-missile defense, presumably because these are the most dramatic. But laser weapons, for example, would also be powerful tactical defenses; indeed, their tactical uses are probably simpler and could be operational within the 1980s.

As tactical weapons, lasers could stand as space "sentries," guarding U.S. assets already in space. The survivability of U.S. satellites is of grave concern. Measures are already being taken to harden their surfaces to make them more resistant to lasers, or make their sensors less susceptible to being blinded. It has also been suggested that special radiators be installed to reduce their infrared signature to infrared-homing A-Sat missiles, or that "Stealth" technology be used to hide them from radar-seeking missiles.

Alternatively, tactical laser weapons could effectively shoot down targets flying above 20,000 feet — such as high-altitude bombers and fighters. But such a tactical use would also decoy the high cruising altitude to U.S. bombers and fighters, threatening such programs as the B-1 bomber.

In short, if one of the effects of deploying tactical space weaponry were to render aircraft more vulnerable, the Pentagon's decisions about space could transform the face of air warfare, upsetting some 35 years of custom and vested interest on the part of the air force, the navy and defense contractors.

The history of U.S. past conflicts — particularly bitter lessons like Vietnam — has shown that the course of an international engagement is determined not by weapons alone but by an interaction of technology, tactics and policy. Danger lies in obscuring policy questions by technical and economic arguments. One must even question whether some pessimistic technical arguments are

selectively invoked to try to stop us from "thinking the unthinkable" — a laudable aim, but one that works only when all parties concerned refrain from those thoughts. Space warfare, something that is truly unthinkable but technically possible, should be prevented by hard-nosed negotiation and verification of treaties — not cloaked in silence in the hope that by refusal to acknowledge its existence the prospect will go away. — (LAT)

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, March 5th, the 64th day of 1982. There are 301 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1496 — England's King Henry VII commissions John and Sebastian Cabot to discover new lands.

1626 — Treaty of Monzon between France and Spain confirms independence of Cantoo prisoos in Switzerland and prohibits Spain from sending troops through the Valtellina in Italy.

1716 — Spanish take possession of New Orleans in America from French.

1794 — Partisans of Jacques Hebert are executed in France; Polish uprising under T.A. Kosciuszko begins.

1798 — French forces occupy Bern, Switzerland.

1933 — Adolf Hitler and his Nazi Party win greatest number of seats in German election.

1953 — Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin dies in Kremlin apartment in Moscow at age 73 after 29 years in office.

1966 — British airliner hits Japan's Mount Fuji, killing all 124 people aboard.

1970 — Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty goes into effect after 43 nations have deposited instruments of ratification.

1973 — Two London-bound Spanish jet planes collide over western France, killing 60 people, during strike of French air traffic controllers.

1974 — Ethiopia's Emperor Haile Selassie, confronted by continued unrest, agrees to constitutional convention to create new system of elected democratic government.

1977 — Earthquake devastates Bucharest and other towns in Romania, and death toll eventually reaches more than 1,000.

1981 — The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan says there are growing signs that the Soviet Union and its allies are ready to stage military maneuvers in and around Poland, where labor unrest threatens Communist government.

Thought for today:

We are inclined to believe those we do not know, because they never have deceived us — Samuel Johnson, English writer (1709-1784).



## Divorce: The Islamic way

By Adh Salahi

A lot of criticism of the Islamic family system concentrates on divorce. People accuse Islam of making divorce "too easy" and not giving marriage its due value as a permanent bond between man and wife. An enlightened study of the Islamic way of divorce is bound to prove that much of this criticism is unfounded. For Islam has laid down a detailed procedure for divorce, combined with enough checks and guarantees in order to reduce to the absolute minimum the rate of abuse of the system.

Perhaps we need not spend a lot of time explaining the argument for legalized divorce. Most societies recognize the need for a legal procedure for the annulment of marriage when things go wrong. Such a procedure must, however, be carefully studied so that it combines easy application with the preservation of the rights of the parties. We contend that the Islamic way of divorce achieves this combination better than any other system.

First of all we need to emphasize that Islam views marriage as a permanent bond between the man and his wife. No time limit may be attached to the marriage contract so as to make its duration limited. If the contract, nevertheless, specified that the marriage is to be for a limited period, of any length, the contract is considered as valid and binding but the clause concerning its duration has no validity whatsoever.

Yet Islam recognizes that people have different natures and temperaments. It, therefore, recommends both man and wife to tolerate such differences as exist between them in order to bring up their children in a happy family atmosphere. The Prophet tells us that each one of us is a "shepherd" accountable for his charge. He elaborates further and says: "The man is a shepherd of his household and he is accountable for it, and the woman is a shepherd in her husband's home and she is accountable for it."

When tolerance is exhausted and disagreement becomes the order of the

day and the atmosphere in the house become one of unhappiness both husband and wife are recommended to appoint two arbiters, one from the husband's family and one from the wife's. The two arbiters form a sort of a "family court of reconciliation". They look into the conflict and determine its causes and recommend ways and means for its remedy.

Arbitration, however, may fail and the conflict may be too acute to remedy. In such a case divorce becomes a more practical solution. The normal procedure here is for the husband to say to his wife "You are divorced", whereupon a period of *iddah*, or a waiting period begins. This lasts normally for three menstruation periods, unless the woman is pregnant, which makes her waiting period extend until she gives birth. During the waiting period the wife remains in her husband's home but they may not have sexual intercourse if they want the divorce to take effect.

The waiting period serves as a cooling off period, allowing both the husband and the wife time to reflect on their situation and to revoke the divorce, if they so desire. During this period they can resume their marriage without a new marriage contract or a dowry. One school of thought requires a verbal statement by the husband of the resumption of the marriage while others do not stipulate such a requirement. The practical resumption of married life is enough.

When the waiting period is over and no resumption of the marriage occurs then the divorce takes complete effect and the wife leaves her husband's home. Islam provides elaborate legislation for the custody of the children and maintenance, which are beyond the scope of this article.

Islam allows a divorced couple to marry each other again, after the expiry of the waiting period. Such a remarriage needs a new contract with a new dowry. We have, however, to conclude our discussion here this time and we will resume it next week. Allah willing.

## Islam in perspective

### What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

*O Prophet, if you divorce women, divorce them at the end of their waiting period. Compute their waiting period and have fear of Allah, your Lord. Do not expel them from their homes; and neither shall they leave unless they become openly guilty of immoral conduct. Such are the bounds set by Allah; he who transgresses Allah's bounds wrongs his own soul. You never know; after that Allah may bring to pass some new event. When their waiting term is ended, either keep them honorably or part with them honorably. Call to witness two honest men from among you and do yourselves bear true witness before Allah; thus are admonished all who believe in Allah and the Last Day.*

(Divorce 65: 1-2)

### Dialogue

Q. Could you please explain the Islamic marriage laws.

(name is withheld)  
A. Marriage is a contract between the husband and the wife, who is normally represented by her father, brother or uncle. It must be witnessed by at least two men. The wife's representative states the terms of the marriage and the husband confirms his acceptance. The terms normally specify the dowry which is paid by the husband and becomes the sole property of the wife.

No "priest" is required to contract the marriage. It has, however, become normal in many Muslim countries to authorize certain people, or clerks at the court to officiate at marriages, so that proper records are kept. The person who is officiating at a marriage should satisfy himself that the wife's representative is acting with her consent.

The husband is recommended to invite relatives, friends and neighbors to a banquet in order to publicize the marriage. This shows that marriage, like child birth, is viewed as a social occasion which should be celebrated by the community.

The marriage contract initiates a right for each party. The husband becomes entitled to have a normal sexual relation with his wife while she becomes entitled to be supported and maintained.

Further terms and conditions may be

attached to the marriage contract. Schools of thought differ as to the admissibility of such conditions. We can generally divide such terms and conditions into three classes:

1— Valid and binding conditions, which are enforceable by law. These must not infringe the rights of other people or restrict the husband's business. An example of such conditions is that when the wife stipulates that she is not to be asked to immigrate from her home town. The Hanbali school of thought makes such a condition legally enforceable.

2— Valid conditions which are not legally enforceable. These either restrict the husband in his business so as to make him unable to take up a certain job or prevent him from traveling in connection with his trade; or infringe other people's rights such as laying down a condition preventing the husband marrying a second wife. In case of non-fulfilment of such conditions the wife may apply for the annulment of the marriage.

3— Invalid conditions which contradict the established marriage system, e.g. a condition stating that no dowry is to be paid, or that the husband is not required to support his wife. Such conditions do not invalidate the marriage but they themselves are invalid.

Arab News welcomes questions about Islam, its principles and practices. Answer by our religious editor will be published in this section every Friday.  
Please address your letters to: the Religious Editor, P.O. Box 4556, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

## Life of the Prophet - 48

### Quraish discovers secret

We described the meeting between the Prophet and the seventy-five delegates from the Muslims of Madinah, the proceedings of which we outlined last week, as the most important meeting in the thirteen years that had passed since the beginning of Muhammad's prophethood. The covenant which was concluded in that meeting meant that the way was now clear for the establishment of the Islamic state. It was, therefore, natural that the Prophet should advise his followers in Makkah, shortly after this meeting, to immigrate to Madinah, in order to play their part in the establishment of their new state.

Before we go on to discuss the practical results of that meeting we need to make the following points about its proceedings.

Firstly, the fact that Al-Abbas, the Prophet's uncle who was still at that time following the pagan religion was present may suggest to some people that Muslims may take non-Muslims into their confidence, even in the most serious matters which affect their community. We have indeed been warned against this in the Qur'an which advises us to be on guard.

We have to remember here that Al-Abbas was the Prophet's own uncle and the Prophet knew for certain that he wished him and his followers well. Furthermore, Al-Abbas was an interested party. As a leading figure of the Hashemite clan which was responsible for the protection of Muhammad he needed to be sure that the Madinah people were serious in taking over this responsibility.

Secondly, it was clear in the meeting that the two parties knew very well what was involved in making that covenant. The Prophet spelled out what sort of protection he required. The speakers from the other side made it absolutely clear to their fellow delegates that they were effectually taking on the whole world. When they, therefore, made their commitment they made it with their eyes open.

Thirdly, the reward the Madinah Muslims were promised for their fulfilment of their part of the deal had nothing to do with

this world. They were not told that they will be given so many ministries in the government of the state, or that the Prophet's successor will be one of them. Indeed, they were promised what every Muslim who serves his faith with tireless dedication and devotion is promised, namely, admittance into heaven.

This promise helps always to keep those who work for Islam on the right track. Their motives remain pure and their goal is always the same: to win the pleasure of Allah. They do not seek any worldly reward and they do not have any personal ambitions, not even that the victory of Islam should come through their own efforts. They leave such matters to Allah. He alone determines when and through whose efforts His call achieves its victory. The advocates of Islam know that their task is to work for that victory, but what happens to them is immaterial. For their dedication and tireless efforts are sure to bring them their most precious reward: the pleasure of Allah and paradise.

When every one in the meeting had given his personal pledge the Prophet asked them to select from among them twelve representatives who would be in charge of the Muslims in Madinah. The selection was made and the meeting was drawing to a close.

It was unlikely that a meeting of this size, in an open place like Aqaba, would remain secret. Before the meeting was over a loud voice was heard shouting: "There is Muhammad meeting with those who have deserted their religion."

The Prophet told his new allies, whom we shall now call by their Islamic name, Al-Ansar, (meaning, the supporters) to go back to their tents. Under cover of darkness they dispersed quietly, thanking Allah for enabling them to conclude their business with the Prophet. None of them was missed by his people during his absence in the meeting. The shouting was, however, enough to betray the secret. When the morning broke out Quraish learned enough about the meeting to prompt it into action.

(To be continued)

## Nahle called 'Master of Islamic art' his work blends calligraphy, abstract

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH: A floor to ceiling mural in colors of earth and heaven, decorative calligraphy blended with arabesque in modernistic composition, spiritual mingled with abstract welcomes the visitor at the arrival lobby of Jeddah International airport. It is the handwork of Lebanese artist Wajih Nahle whom critics acclaim as the master of Islamic art, whose paintings and murals grace the walls and halls of internationally renowned museums and art galleries, and who has exhibited from Beirut to Los Angeles in major art centers of the world.

Although Nahle has several patrons in Saudi Arabia who appreciate and treasure his work, for the first time his masterpieces have gone on public display in the Kingdom. The local Tag gallery is featuring some 65 of his paintings at a 20 day art exhibition which is currently on and concludes on March 14.

Wajih Nahle, who was born in Beirut in 1932 studied art at the workshop of Mustapha Farukh and has been active for the past 30 years in art circles both in his native Lebanon and elsewhere. A member of the Arab Arts Union and a member of the prestigious International Artists Association of Paris, he has won several prizes and international awards for art techniques and styles uniquely his own.

Like every other young artist, Nahle was trained to follow Western styles and techniques. This did not satisfy the Arab and the Muslim in him. He felt something was missing and questioned his teacher Mustapha Farukh about why young Arab artists were practicing occidental rather than traditional Arab art techniques.

Farukh's reply to young Nahle was, "You have talent and sensitivity. You must visit Islamic towns, look at the mosques, visit the desert and live with the people and then put your feelings on canvas."

This wisdom appealed to Nahle and for six years from 1952-58, he traveled extensively in cities rich in Islamic tradition like Baghdad, Damascus and Istanbul. He lived with the people in the natural surroundings unmarred by outside influence, tasted the serenity of the desert land, beauty of the mosques and old palaces, and developed a style of expression uniquely his own—neither completely traditional nor totally modern.

As Nahle puts it, "I have adapted our traditional techniques into modern style." His paintings, whether in oil, gold-polyester novel outlook and a merger between the oriental and the occidental. He has successfully bridged the gap between centuries old Islamic art and modern expressionism. His rendering are mystical with an acute awareness of the worldly. He has colored the old style in an entirely modern hue.

A master of calligraphy, he has, however, not stopped at mastering calligraphy but has carried it into abstract form and the result is an explosion of the expressive Arabic letters in limitless beautiful shapes that express the artist's thoughts, feelings and vision. His abstract expressionistic calligraphy is like sculptured words in three dimension. Nahle often presents on a single canvas more than one tightly knit composition.

The scope of his subjects and vision is limitless—from study of mystical dervishes, family units, cedar forests, world crises and disasters, to space. Wajih Nahle has complete mastery over his brush. He has a vivid imagination and tremendous sense of color harmony. Nowhere is this quality more evident than in the water color renderings of the "Dervishes".

I am more spontaneous with watercolor, he explains. "I feel free with this medium and am able to create images in a flash."

The ethereal and three dimensional watercolor studies of the Dervishes from Sudan are among the most impressive work done by Nahle.

According to the artist, in 1978 he visited the little village of Umm Dawban in the Sudan inhabited by the Sufis. The graceful movement of the Sufis when in trance is what inspired a series of watercolor paintings that are infinitely beautiful. Nahle says he locks himself in his studio for hours to try to achieve peace and tranquility through meditation and then does the sketches.

Nahle adds that he has no favorite colors and that "when I mix colors they are according to my feelings, spontaneous and unplanned."

## Winter festival brings forgotten town to life

JAISALMER (PTI) — Ten years ago Jaisalmer — a mere speck on the sandy wastes of the Thar desert in the western Indian state of Rajasthan was on the verge of being forgotten. In the middle of nowhere and with no regular road link until the early seventies, a journey to it would have daunted anyone but the adventure buff.

But today, this town, built entirely of yellow sandstone barely distinguishable from its drab environs — is shaping into an exciting international tourist destination. The credit goes in no small measure to the annual winter desert festival organized by the department of tourism of the Rajasthan government.

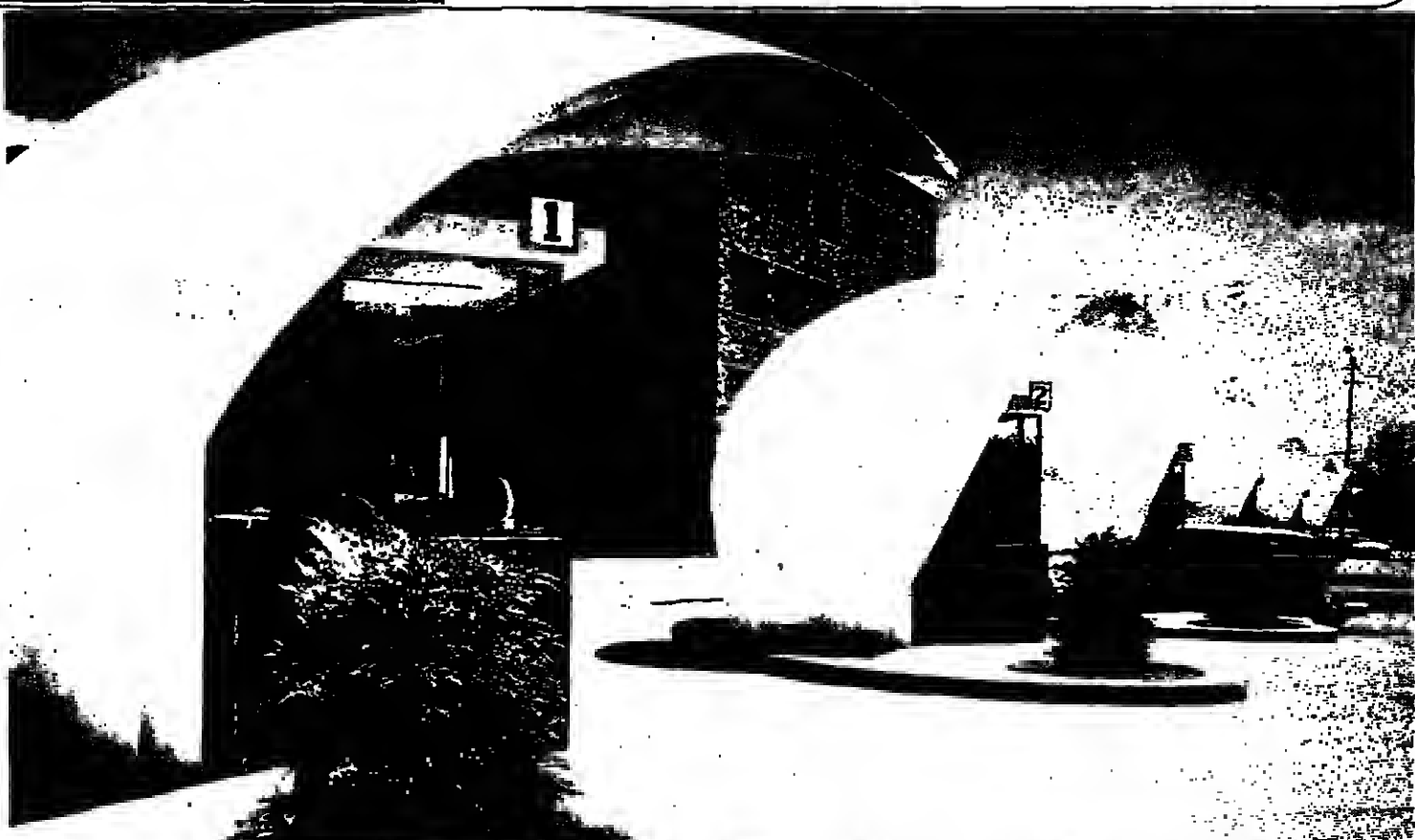
During the three-day event, the desert springs to life. Folk singers, dancers, acrobats and artisans from the remotest corners of the desert districts of Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner display their talents and skills against the picturesque backdrop of the floodlit ramparts of the hill fort or on the silvery sand dunes with silhouetted camels for a background.

For the 600 tourists and thousands of others from the town and elsewhere, this year's program was a journey to medieval Rajasthan on the wings of song. Balladeers in their flowing robes and colorful "Safas" or the flamboyant Rajasthani headgear, they sang stirring tales of war, sacrifice and love. The rousing beat of the "Nakada" and the intricate rhythmic panems played on the "Dholak" (drum) vied with the plaintive shahmai (clarinet) and the "Khamaj" to make the festival a rare musical experience.

Looking at his paintings, this spontaneity and instinctive assimilation of two different schools of art influenced by two different cultures is obvious.

If his watercolors of the dervishes are a study in perfect harmony of movement, his oil paintings steal the show for instinctive color assimilation. Homage to Faith, Rhythms, and Light from Beyond are excellent examples of color harmony and three dimensional effect in Arabic calligraphy. He also has sketches ready for six tapestries for the new airport in Riyadh.

Wajih Nahle is more than the master of Islamic art. He has taken glowing hues and intricate techniques of an ancient art form the East and the free moving powerful abstract expressionism of the West and blended them harmoniously.



FUNCTIONAL ART: These futuristic semi-circular steel reinforced concrete structures have a practical purpose as drive-in banking windows. Each station is reached by the teller using a tunnel from the lower level of the bank.

## Tax swindles common in W. Germany

By Robert Woodward  
BONN, (R) — The economic recession appears to be tempting more and more West Germans into crime. With unemployment approaching two million and bankruptcies at record post-war levels, many people regard "economic crime" as an easy way of maintaining threatened living standards according to a German economic magazine.

Economic crime extends from petty theft of tax payments through tinkering with company accounts to defrauding banks of millions.

The justice ministry estimates that losses suffered from the 145,000 cases of economic crime brought to court in 1981 totaled 2.6 billion marks (\$1.1 billion). This was twice the number of cases brought during the previous year.

By far the largest form of crime involves non-declaration of taxable income, loosely termed "working black".

Experts figure about five percent of national output, worth around 80 billion marks (\$34 billion), is "black," with five million West Germans not declaring part-time activities such as car repairs or householding.

Tax authorities recently undertook 14,000 tax checks which yielded 530 million marks (\$225 million) in unpaid tax. But Professor Armin Gutowski of the Hamburg Economic Research Institute believes the problem of tax evasion lies more with the system than with the people.

"Instead of running around after underground deals and trying to prevent this illegal

work the state should examine the tax system and make legal work more attractive," he said.

Many persons justify tax swindles as a way of hitting back at state influence in West Germany, while recent events have given the impression that economic crime is widespread and therefore "fair game."

It was recently revealed that leading politicians from all three major parties were under scrutiny over suspected irregularities in financing party affairs.

The investigation involves more than 700 companies and individuals who were suspected of dodging taxes on donations to party funds, the prosecutor's office said.

Moral objections to small-scale economic crimes are also overshadowed by the idea that, while the authorities look for small tax evaders the "big fish" in national financial scandals escape with the proceeds, experts say.

Some commentators believe economic crime has reached such proportions that it now threatens basic social norms. Recently the president of a tax court of Cologne was fined 30,000 marks (\$13,000) for complicity in breach of trust.

The effect of an individual crime is mainly financial, but it also distorts free competition between firms, experts say.

"Companies operating legally will always be at a disadvantage to those operating illegally, and in times of economic difficulty, normally law-abiding firms will resort to crime to ward off financial collapse," federal High Court President Gert Pfeiffer said.

The temptation to resort to crime is increased by the "grey area" in present legislation, the lack of international cooperation in tracking down criminals and the high probability of escaping detection, experts say. "Less than 25 percent of ordinary theft and robbery cases are solved in West Germany and it is normally through mere chance or a slip-up that economic crime is discovered," Professor Pfeiffer said.

In 1980, 5,900 people were accused of economic crimes but the nature of the crime means that it takes only a few offenders to cause losses running into millions.

## SELF-SERVICING DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR REPAIRS - STARTER FAULTS

IF YOU ARE HAVING DIFFICULTY STARTING THE CAR AND YOU SUSPECT THE STARTER IS AT FAULT, HERE ARE A FEW CHECKS YOU CAN MAKE ON THE SPOT.

1. STARTER FAILS TO OPERATE... SWITCH ON THE LIGHTS. IF THE LIGHTS DO NOT COME ON THE BATTERY IS DISCHARGED OR A TERMINAL CONNECTION IS LOOSE.

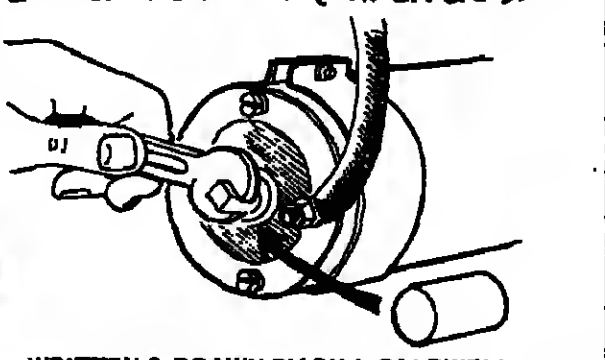
IF THE LIGHTS ARE WORKING CHECK THE EARTH AND BATTERY LEADS TO THE STARTER.

IF THESE ARE SOUND, THE FAULT LIES IN THE STARTER (TRY A SHARP TAP) OR STARTER SWITCH.

2. IF THE STARTER MAKES A WHIRRING NOISE BUT DOES NOT ENGAGE... THE BENDIX DRIVE IS NOT WORKING. THIS CAN BE TAKEN OUT AND CLEANED. IT USUALLY WORKS SATISFACTORILY AFTER CLEANING.

3. STARTER TURNS THE ENGINE SLOWLY. VERY LIKELY TO BE A FLAT BATTERY. ALSO CHECK FOR CORRODED BATTERY CABLES LOOSE CONNECTIONS AND BAD ENGINE-TO-CHASSIS EARTH STRAP.

4. STARTER ENGAGES BUT JAMS... PUT THE ENGINE IN TOP GEAR WITH THE IGNITION OFF. ROLL THE CAR BACKWARD AND FORWARD. IF THIS FAILS, TURN THE STARTER BY THE SQUARED END OF THE SHAFT (UNDER CAP).



WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL



# the BUMBLEBEE of mumbles

## The Lobsters and the Crabs PART II

Story by Alexandra J. Frith

Illustrations by Nicholas Dinnine

"Ho! Ho! What have we here?" asked the Chief Lobster as Deralo trembled all over, realizing the trouble that he had got himself into. All thought of food had left him as he squeaked "It is I, Deralo of the Bumbles."

"Ho! Ho!" cried the Chief Lobster again. "One of the Bumble of Mumbles — a tasty starter to any meal."

Deralo tried to swallow but found that his throat had dried up and he could hardly speak because he was so frightened. He had been in some adventures before but this seemed to be the end for him. To be eaten by a beastly lobster — and for starters too!

It was just too much and too horrible for words. Not that he could have spoken any for he was too frightened and no words would come.

He found himself being put on a large oyster shell which served as a plate for the starters. Then he was lifted up again on the plate by two gigantic claws.

When he dared to look up he found him-

self faced by the cruellest eyes that he had ever seen. They were the eyes of the Chief Lobster.

"I like Bumbles — a rare delicacy," he said with slobberish glee. Rarely can we catch them as they are so quick in moving across the pebbles. Their homes are too tiny for us lobsters and crabs to get into. So I am looking forward to this treat. Yes, it is a long time since I savoured a Bumble."

Then, just as the two claws were coming down to gather him up, Deralo found his courage and his voice.

"But surely, sir, you cannot mean to eat me in this condition. I mean to say, miserable wretch that I am, I am so thin. I'm sure that I will not taste very nice. I suggest that you feed me up and I will be nice and fat — much more tasty." His voice faded again as he found it hard to sound convincing under so much strain.

"Hmmm," said the Chief Lobster, "you have a good point there. Yes, little Bumble. I will do as you suggest and have you for 'afters' instead."

With that, Deralo found himself being carried away on his oyster shell and plunked down at the other end of the table, near where the jelly fish were laid out for 'afters'.

Deralo looked about him at all the good things set out to eat. There were cockles and sinkles, mussels and oysters, and lots of varieties of fish.

Realizing that he had won himself some extra time, he started to nibble away at the food while he thought furiously about how he could get out of the mess he had landed himself into.

The crabs were now dancing in a circle. They danced sideways and looked quite



KING LOBSTER: Just as the two claws were coming down to gather him up, Deralo found his courage and his voice.

ridiculous, scuttling first to the left and then to the right. The lobsters were cracking their pincers and singing their songs while tucking into the starters.

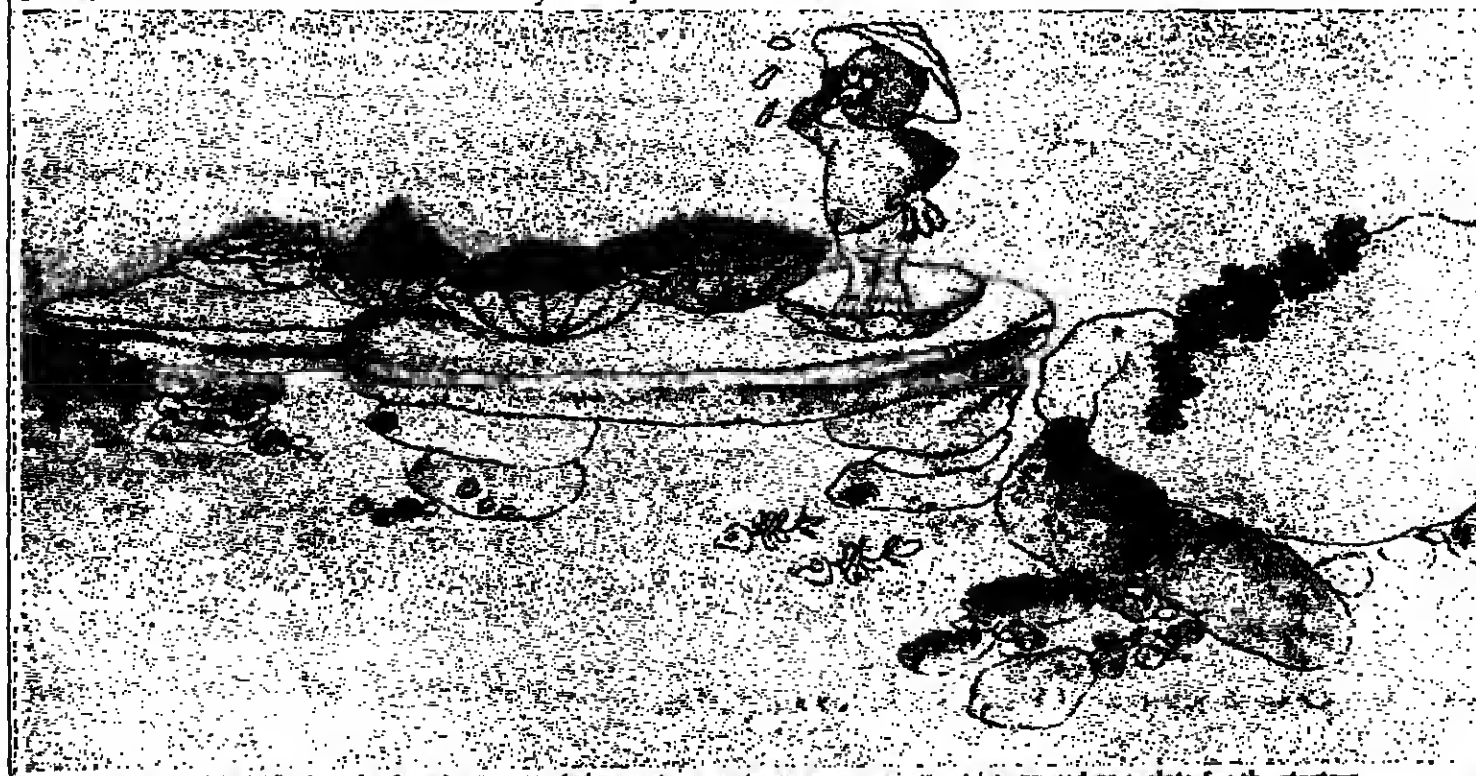
But, before too long, they were on to the next course — the big fish. They grabbed greedily at the big fish and very soon all that was left was the bones. Even the head and the tail had been gobbled up by the greedy claws.

Deralo, having eaten his fill and feeling much better, continued to think. He was sitting between a dish of winkles and a bowl

of laverbread when he had an idea. (If you don't know, laverbread is actually made of seaweed. Once cooked it makes a delicious meal. Still to this day it can be bought throughout South Wales. It looks very green and gooey but it has the real taste of the sea and is very, very good for you.)

Instantly Deralo knew what he had to do. Without further thought, he jumped into the bowl of laverbread and rolled all over in it until he was covered from head to toe ...

NEXT FRIDAY: Deralo completes his mid-night adventure



FOR STARTERS: Deralo found himself being put on a large oyster shell which served as a plate for the starters.

## High adventures in outer space

# Chinese love 'social science fiction, it makes them think, look into future

By Michael Parks

PEKING (LAT) — The spaceship *Far Eastern Mark* was hurtling at greater and greater speed into the vast emptiness of a "black hole" so powerful that it was consuming a huge, new blue star nearby. The three space-

people to think. This is particularly true in the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution. So my works reflect my viewpoints on various social questions today as well as suggesting what the future might bring."

For this reason, Zheng's work is described by some literary critics here as "social science

ants," a Shanghai literary critic commented, "and just to talk about space travel is a staggering idea for most Chinese. Remember that our children don't grow up with pocket calculators, and remember that the first American landing on the moon was kept out of most of the press here lest it worry people."

The upsurge in interest in science fiction, banned during the Cultural Revolution, began with the 1978 National Science Conference here, according to Zhang Haifeng, chairman of the Oceanic Publishing Co. whose main line is books on marine sciences.

"People began to reshape their thinking, and there was a tremendous demand from young people to learn science and love science," Zhang said.

Spurred by the interest of several editors, including Li, the publishing company decided to put out an anthology of foreign science fiction in translation — Ray Bradbury, Isaac Asimov, Arthur C. Clarke, Stanislaw Lem were among the authors — and the enthusiastic response led to a Chinese anthology and then an additional 10 books in the last two years.

"Our aim is to enlighten people and encourage them to involve themselves in science, to be brave in exploring science, to build the motherland into a strong, modern state," Zhang said.

Much of the new Chinese science fiction, as a result, is intended to popularize modern science, an effort strongly supported by scientists here. "Many older scientists feel that if abstract science or difficult concepts can be expressed in literary form they can be grasped more easily by the layman," Li said. "Their point is not, obviously, to turn science fiction into textbooks but to expand the horizons of readers."

Hua Luokeng, China's leading mathematician, has begun writing science fiction, and Ye Yonglie, a graduate chemist in Shanghai, turned a series of lectures on the outlook for the year 2000 into a book, *A Journalist Travels To The Future*, that sold a million copies.

But the value of science fiction as an educational tool is debated here. A Prize-winning story, *The Death Ray From Coral Island*, which was made into a popular movie, was criticized for "misrepresenting science" and being too fantastic to be believed. Other critics said the writing was too poor to qualify as literature.

"We still have opposition," said the writer Zheng, who admires the story about two scientists who discover and harness a powerful light ray that then becomes the cause of a war as others seek it. "This opposition comes not from scientific or literary circles but from laymen who think science fiction must, first of all, be very scientific."

"My view is that sci-fi must first be good fiction. It is not our aim to popularize science alone but also to deal with scientific ideology, the scientific way of thinking."

fiction," but it also makes him one of China's most highly regarded authors today.

Science fiction was little read here until three years ago, but it is rapidly becoming one of the most popular literary genres in China. Zheng's books are published in editions of 100,000 and more — and sell out within a week. An anthology of foreign science fiction with a printing of 420,000 was gone as quickly, and some books have had sales of more than a million in three or four printings.

"Each new book only whets the reader's interest," said Li Fuzhen, editorial director of Peking's Oceanic Publishing Co., which got into science fiction in 1979 as a sideline and has since become the major Chinese science fiction publisher. "I think the readership must be growing geometrically. No other literary form has captured readers' imaginations as science fiction has in the past two or three years."

Many fans have formed clubs to buy books as they are published. Copies of books published even six months ago are hard to get and sell for four or five times their original price. Half a dozen provincial science fiction magazines have been established within the past two years. After importing the 1976 American film *Future World* and the television series *Man From Atlantis*, China now is starting to make its own science fiction movies.

By American or European standards, Chinese science fiction seems very basic. The usual themes — interplanetary journeys, robots, time travel, experimental medicine, monsters from beneath the sea, thought control and mad scientists — are of an early vintage, and their handling is not sophisticated.

But for most Chinese, even students and intellectuals, who are the greatest science fiction fans here, they are about a fantastic, barely imaginable world.

"We have some brilliant scientists, but we are basically a country of 800 million peas-

Science fiction was little read here until three years ago, but it is rapidly becoming one of the most popular literary genres in China. Books by Zheng Wenguang are published in editions of 100,000 and more — and sell out within a week.

men on board the *Far Eastern Mark* knew that their entry into the black hole, a collapsed, dead star, probably meant oblivion. Yet they worked quickly and confidently at the spaceship's controls, testing with their lives a controversial hypothesis on the nature of black holes — and just managed to escape.

The spacemen are Chinese, and the story of their high adventures in outer space, a novel entitled *Flight Towards Sagittarius*, is captivating China's growing audience for science fiction.

"People want to expand their horizons, their consciousness," said Zheng Wenguang, the author of *Flight Towards Sagittarius*, and China's leading science fiction writer. "These are modern fantasies, and like older fantasies they express ideas through illusions. On one level, I am writing about what might be, on another about what is — and put together they may be mind-blowing."

"Mind-blowing," Zheng repeated, pausing over the English expression, wondering how it would work in Chinese. "I do want to cause people to think, to cast aside their preconceptions, to see where society is taking us and where science is taking us, could take us."

Zheng, 52, an astronomer, does have the Chinese thinking with his stories and novels. His work constantly challenges their conception of themselves and questions the prospects for the future. "Will the future be Utopia?" Zheng said. "Maybe, but I am not sure there will be a future, and if there is, it might be just the opposite — anti-Utopian."

To Chinese, who are assured by Marxism that the future will get progressively better and communism will be the ideal society, Zheng's views are not orthodox, but he appears to be untroubled by this.

"To explore outer space, I read once, it is necessary first to explore one's own inner space," Zheng said as he talked about his work and the growing interests here in science fiction. "That is why I prefer the themes that reflect our society. We have a lot of problems in our society today that require



SCIENCE FICTION: To millions of Chinese, this view of the Earth from the moon could never happen. Now they are getting a taste of scientific feats from 'social science fiction' books being published.

# German village has a Swiss 'town writer, his government loathes him as 'renegade'

By James McNeish

FRANKFURT (LOS) — Bergen-Enkheim (pop. 14,000) is a quaint medieval town a 15-minute taxi ride from the city of Frankfurt. It is, like dozens of other quaint towns in West Germany, solid, middle-class, essentially unconservative. But there is a difference. The burghers of Bergen-Enkheim have diverged their taxes to maintain in their midst a left-winger who is a potential threat to their way of life.

This man is the Stadtschreiber or town-writer, a job that became extinct in most of Europe 400 years ago. "It's a very strange thing," says the present incumbent, Peter Bichsel, 46. "The people here dislike me because I'm left-wing and radical. On the other hand they like the prestige of having me here."

At Peter Bichsel's inauguration on August 31, 1981, 3,500 people, including socialists from Frankfurt, flocked to a marquee in Bergen-Enkheim to shake his hand. Novelist and playwright Max Frisch flew from New York to deliver the oration, complimenting the town fathers: "Instead of crowning the writer with laurel leaves, you give him a key to the front door."

Bichsel's key means a free house, 2,000 Marks or \$1,000 a month tax-free, free water, heating and electricity, even free international telephone calls. "I can talk to

New York as long as I like," Bichsel says. "It's wonderful."

Bichsel's tales for children have the quality of Kipling's "Just So Stories" and his satirical writings are translated in 11 languages. Within a short time of his arrival in Bergen-Enkheim, the town's only bookshop was besieged with orders for his books and Bichsel's leprechaun-like figure, usually unshaven, with scarf flying as he tottered about the streets, was being pointed out to visitors with pride.

What is remarkable is that in a town wary of outsiders Bergen-Enkheim has chosen a foreigner for its Stadtschreiber. Peter Bichsel is not German but Swiss, moreover a Swiss renegade. "Whatever your image of Switzerland," Max Frisch told the assembled townsfolk in August, "he will destroy it for you." Bichsel is loathed by the Swiss establishment for among other things publicizing the curious — and continuing — youth risings in Zurich.

In January 1981, after Swiss police battled with 10,000 demonstrators in the streets of Zurich, displaying a ferocity which (in Bichsel's words) "made the German police seem gentle by comparison," Peter Bichsel wrote an article for the mass-circulating German weekly *Der Spiegel*, entitled *The End of Swiss Innocence*.

The article shattered the cuckoo-clock idyll of Swiss perfection and respectability

and praised the young anarchists of Zurich for showing the world that a "paradise" called Switzerland was a unhealthy and corrupt as any other place.

Reaction was swift. The citizens of Zurich did not quite run Bichsel out of town, but he was savagely attacked in the main Swiss newspapers, labelled a "traitor" and, even in his temporary exile of Bergen-Enkheim, he is still smearing from anonymous telephone calls and obscenities sent through the mail.

Bichsel will serve as town-writer for one year. The office was revived in 1974, the brainchild of a local advertising man, Hans Josef Schneider, who gained support by pointing out that it was a way of ensuring Bergen-Enkheim's independence from adjacent Frankfurt.

Frankfurt has now swallowed Bergen-Enkheim, but the post of Stadtschreiber continues to prosper with the help of local and Frankfurt taxes. Each incumbent is chosen by a jury of Bergen-Enkheimers and established German writers. The scheme is so successful that other towns — Offenbach and Hamburg for example — are planning to copy it.

But the job is no sinecure. "Look at this," says Bichsel, indicating a wall calendar. With appointments listed every two hours, his day seemed as full as a politician's. He was just off to give a series of readings in schools.

"I've been here four months and so far I haven't had a moment to write," he said.



## At King Saud University

## Women's education gains prominence

By Hoda Sharabash  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH — With educational facilities for women growing dramatically in Saudi Arabia, major "plaster surgery" which will provide more courses and buildings for women has recently been completed here at King Saud University.

The Women's University Center is tucked safely into the Unlaysha district. Unlike the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry, the university is open to students of all nationalities. First priority goes to Saudi Arabian nationals, but three percent of all accepted applicants are foreign students. The number of students at the Women's University, is rather high in comparison to the male students attending the Faculty of Arts due to the fact that most men prefer more scientific and technical fields than the literary branches.

This year the Woman's Faculty of Administrative Sciences boasts 388 students. The Faculty of Arts over 1,500. The Faculty of Arts consists of five departments: Arabic Literature (199 students), English Literature (250 students) + 50 students in the E.L.L. program. Geography (213 students), History (348 students), and the Sociology Department (500 students). The Center also has a C.E.L.T. program (Center for European Languages and Translation) with 389 students enrolled at present.

Undoubtedly the University is growing but not only in number of students. Two years ago the center consisted of three main buildings — an administration building and two lecture buildings with a library.

Last year a merger took place between the Faculty of Administrative Sciences and the Faculty of Arts. More buildings, in addition to a cafeteria, were built. This year old buildings have been taken over and renovated by the male administrative staff and women have moved into new complexes.

The buildings are spacious and each department has a corner of its own now. There are three large lounges for the students and they are still in possession of their original cafeteria and library. The concrete and marble concoctions are impressive but a bit overbearing for there is no greenery to relieve the pastel whites and greys — gardens were left behind when the women moved.

Changes at the center are not only taking place externally but on the inside as well. The former Dean of Students, Dr. Fatima Mandil, moved to the M.A. program and Dr. Hend Khotaylah has taken her place.

Dr. Hend, a former teacher in the Sociology Department, acquired her higher education in the U.S. and hopes to use her experience abroad to introduce innovations to the center. She takes her job seriously and rules here domain by the book. Many open meetings between her and the students have taken place this year.

The University runs on the American credit-hour system. Most students prefer

cramming all their hours into three days, leaving the other four free. This results in five or six lectures a day, usually without a break in between. The teaching staff is large and is made up of a variety of nationalities from both the East and West. The English Department and C.E.L.T. alone have 66 faculty members the majority of which are American and British.

A monthly allowance is provided for all Saudi students. Honorary awards for academic achievement are presented each year to students, both Saudi Arabian and non-Saudi. The SR5,000 award for an 'A' average was decreased to SR1,000 but the monthly allowance was increased this year.

Student activities at the center exist as well. A sports program has been formed and students go by the busload to the Sports Center in Dir'ayah every weekend. Students can play squash, handball, table tennis, volleyball and basketball with or without training by faculty members who go with them. Tournaments are set up where each department competes against the other and Sports Days are held, crowned by gold and silver medals.

Competition exists elsewhere at the center. Each year there is an Arts and Crafts competition, an Essay and Short Story competition, a Religious competition and competition for the post of "ideal student." The awards are presented at the graduation party held each year. There also exists a literary magazine in which the students can participate as writers or artists.

As a whole, the women are doing well and usually graduate after the normal four-year period has passed. What happens after they get their Bachelor's degree is varied. Not many students go on to achieve their Master's degree mostly because there only exists two major fields of study: Education and Psychology. Others are content with their degree and either stay at home, get married or get a job.

The majority of students seek employment in the field of teaching, usually at elementary schools. Some do not find the salary worth their time and abandon the job for better paying ones or the sanctuary of home.

With the initiation of women's banking centers, there becomes new openings for these students. But it is hard to get a job with these centers because a majority of the students do not have the proper training. Some banks do offer training programs but first priority is given to Saudi Arabian nationals.

A new trend has emerged where women graduates have turned to the mass media and get jobs there. Many students have done undergraduate work with newspapers on a part-time basis. The Riyadh newspaper has opened up a branch for women complete with offices, chauffeured cars and access to wire services. Women with talent are eagerly welcomed. Other newspapers accept articles from women as well but this is done on a free-lance basis.

## Taken lightly in public

## Women's self-sacrifice is a Japanese tradition

By Rod O'Brien

TOKYO (Depthnews) — In a stunning courtroom testimony, Shiko Enomoto turned against her former husband Toshio from whom she is divorced. She told the court how he accepted a \$2 million bribe on behalf of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka.

Her action drew sharp criticism from the justice minister and shocked Japan for two reasons. First, it dealt a severe blow to Tanaka, the central figure in the Lockheed scandal trial now in its sixth year; and second, Miss Enomoto did the unthinkable by displaying her "disloyalty" to her husband in public.

"A bee stings once and dies," she said. She explained to the press that the truth to be told, and that she wanted to defend the right to see her children. She has become a press celebrity, but the most "detested and abhorred" in all of Japan, according to the women. Japanese women are expected in how to traditional modes of behavior. And themes on this thinking were the main fare on Sunday television for most of last year, capturing audiences as large as 30 or 40 million.

This was an historic drama through women's eyes, which recounted the life of a great 16th century ruler, Hideyoshi and the hundreds of love-trials in his life. The heroine, his wife, put aside scorn and jealousy to welcome and care for him. Extolling these qualities created a weekly mood of admiration for self-sacrificing women.

In another frame is a description of women on Culture Day, an occasion for honors bestowed by the Japanese royal family. Of the 4,018 accolades given last year, only 204 went to women. Not one woman received either the first or second class Orders of Merit.

This shows how deeply ingrained is the value that women, while a strong influence at home, may be taken rather lightly in public. And this holds true in all aspects of life with only a few exceptions.

One such exception is 35-year-old Mariko Sugawara, a graduate of Tokyo University that feeds the mainstream of business and politics. Possibly the most influential writer on the status of women in Japan, she is a member of the Prime Minister's bureau and privately, an author of six books.

Married, with a nine-year-old daughter who is cared for mainly by her grandmother, Miss Sugawara has time for only two evening meals a week with the family. Had she been working with a private commercial or industrial firm, she would have been forced to resign when she gave birth. Laws allow for maternity leave but its avowment is discouraged.

For example last June the national flag carrier Japan Air Lines — for the first time —

show one of its stewardesses to return from her maternity leave.

How do the women view these matters? One mother said in a newspaper column she felt discouraged because her third baby was "another" girl who would have to face a "narrow" future. Another mother blamed her limited horizons to women's refusal to work long hours with dedication.

Whatever the perspective, the fact is that 90 percent of Japan's women graduates qualify for careers, but rarely are they offered lifetime employment. Corporations maintain that it is too "uneconomical" to train women who quit. Thus, they hire from the more-than-abundant stream of male candidates.

If hired, women are often chosen for their appearance, family connections and, last of all, ability.

Miss Sugawara believes that women in government get "much fairer treatment." She notes, however, that while it became easier for women to enter the bureaucracy after the observance of the International Women's Year in 1975, appointments were too often made as window-dressing to show that women's role in the workplace is improving. As a concession to world opinion, for instance, Japan recruited two women for diplomatic postings at the start of the United Nations Decade for Women.

Nonetheless, the appointments made the Foreign Ministry realize what women could do, leading to similar action in other government ministries. "If women could assure that they would stay in their jobs for longer than ten years, it should be easier for them to get promoted," says Miss Sugawara.

But her own assessment is that the working women of Japan are in the main on lower pay, without fringe benefits or training, and work largely as assistants or line-workers. Japanese society is simply set on the idea that women should stay home and be good mothers.

On the work scene, unions fighting to retain jobs for relatively unskilled men in the workforce are campaigning that shift hours damage health and cause menstrual disorders, in order to discourage hiring of women.

Even so, Miss Sugawara predicts participation of women in the workforce to climb from a current rate of 39 percent to 40 or 50 percent. At present, 13.54 million women out of 21.85 million are in salaried circles. With falling birth rates and with the men pursuing more serious careers, women are expected to appear at faster rates in the secondary industries (services, computer, transport, energy).

But women are likely to be given only a few places in management and decision-making, says Miss Sugawara. They are more likely to get jobs as monitors of advanced technology such as microelectronics and processing.

Asian, Mediterranean influences  
Turkish cuisine is rich, there is a large variety

By Raana Siddiqi

JEDDAH — Turkish cuisine is a mixture of the culinary tradition originating mainly from Central Asia and acquisitions made through long contact with the Mediterranean world.

With a land mass of 780,000 sq. km. stretching from Western Asia to Southeastern Europe, and 7,000 km. coastline, Turkey offers a variety of landscape and climate. An assortment of fruit and vegetables grow in abundance, both saltwater and fresh water fish are plentiful, and since sheep are important livestock, top quality lamb is available.

With such a range of easily accessible foods and centuries of experience, Turkish kitchens offer an endless variety of delights. From savory "meze" (hors d'oeuvres) to a range of hearty main dishes, and desserts with seductive names like "döner kebab" (lips of the beauty) the choice is more than filling.

Nilofer Duna, wife of the Turkish Embassy Counselor in Jeddah is a gourmet cook. She acknowledges proudly that Turkish cuisine is vast but says at the same time, "Our traditional dishes are usually not all that simple to prepare and are time consuming. Today, young Turkish women, many of whom are at work all day tend to favor the simpler everyday meals."

Nilofer says that she herself learned to cook by watching elder members of her family and by following the directions of great Turkish cooks in cookbooks. Her cooking hobby was further improved after marriage to Cem Duna, whose family owns and runs a motel and restaurant in Turkey.

"I have been in constant contact with people who are familiar with traditional Turkish dishes and are accomplished cooks," Nilofer explained. A natural inclination toward cooking and contacts with accomplished cooks coupled with a hus-



band who relishes good food and is not stingy with his compliments have all contributed to Nilofer's culinary skills.

According to Nilofer there is a large variety of hot and cold meze to precede the main course in a traditional Turkish meal. It is possible to order 50 different types of tidbits in a restaurant along the shores of the Bosphorus in Istanbul. Different meze specialties are served on small plates from both the East and West. The English Department and C.E.L.T. alone have 66 faculty members the majority of which are American and British.

There is also a large variety of main dishes prepared with different kinds of meat, fish and poultry to complement the meze. Lamb, however, is the favorite on the Turkish menu and figures highly. Dishes like shish kebab (lamb pieces threaded on a skewer and grilled over charcoal) and doner kebab (similar to the Arabic shawarma) are made popular even outside Turkey. Among the fish, barbunya (red mullet) and kilic baligi (sword fish) are great specialties at seaside resorts in Turkey.

An assortment of vegetable dishes are popular but aubergine is perhaps, the cardinal vegetable of the Turkish cuisine. According to Nilofer there are more than forty ways of cooking aubergines in Turkey. The popular ones include hunkar begendi (aubergine pure with casseroled lamb) kar-niyarik (aubergine stuffed with minced meat) patlican salatasi (aubergine pure with or without yoghurt as a salad) and patlican dalmasi (aubergine stuffed with rice, pine nuts and currants).

Both bread and rice is popular and a variety of delicious wheat flour bread and rice pilaf accompany the meal. Borec pies of filo or flaky pastry are stuffed with meat or cheese and often served with the main dish or with tea.

Turkish desserts fall into two basic groups, those with milk base such as sutlac (rice pudding) and those made with various pastries soaked in syrup like baklava (flaky pastry stuffed with nuts in syrup) and tel kadayif (shredded wheat stuffed with nuts in syrup). As though the desserts were not rich enough already, ideally many of these

are topped with kaymak the thick Turkish cream.

Due to the richness of the desserts and the year-around availability of an assortment of fresh fruit, meals are often topped with juicy watermelon, honeydew melon, grapes, peaches, apricots and figs rather than heavy desserts.

Turks are insatiable tea and coffee drinkers and presentation of these beverages is as important as the rest of the meal. A good cup of Turkish coffee served in tiny cups highlights a satisfying meal and is believed to promote digestion.

Some of Nilofer Duna's tried and tested recipes follow. These are simplified, easy to follow, and all the ingredients needed to prepare them are available locally.

PATLICAN SALATA  
(aubergine salad)

Ingredients:  
1 kg. aubergine  
1 small coffee cup olive oil  
1 small coffee cup vinegar  
juice of a lemon  
salt to taste  
pinch of ground pepper

## Preparation:

Bake the aubergines over the flame until the purple skin is burnt and can be scraped off. Sprinkle the lemon juice on the aubergines so that they do not lose their color. Strain and place them in a bowl, add olive oil and vinegar. Mash finely with a fork or use an electric blender. Add salt and pepper. Mashed or powdered garlic and a little bit of yoghurt can be added to make the mixture more creamy.

## IMAM BAYILDI

Ingredients:  
5 medium size aubergines  
3 large tomatoes  
3 onions  
3 cloves garlic  
1 1/2 tea cups olive oil  
1 tea cup water  
1 tea sp. sugar  
parsley to garnish

## Preparation:

Peel the aubergines lengthwise leaving strips of purple skin (zebra manner). Make incisions with a sharp knife on the aubergines.

Slice onions and garlic very finely. Peel tomatoes and cut them finely.

Fry aubergines in oil until they turn lightly brown. Place them in a dish. Fry onion and garlic to golden brown and add tomatoes, parsley, and sugar. Add water and simmer for 15 minutes.

Strain and fill the aubergines with the onion mixture. A gap may be made in the

aubergines by pressing with the back of a spoon. Add the juice saved from the filling and cook over low fire for half an hour. Let cool before serving.

## TURLU (A variety)

Ingredients:  
1/2 kg. lamb cubes  
2 aubergines  
2 courgettes  
2 medium size potatoes  
a handful of green beans  
a handful of okra  
2 medium size capsicum  
4 tomatoes  
10-15 shallots  
150 gr. butter (oil can be used)  
1 small coffee cup water  
some oil to fry the aubergines  
a bunch of dill  
salt and pepper to taste

## Preparation:

Fry the meat in butter or oil and add sliced washed vegetables (shallots and okra can be left unsliced, aubergines should be fried separately). Add all contents to the meat and cook, preferably, in an earthenware or slow fire for two to three hours. Sprinkle chopped dill on turlu before serving.

## RICE PILAV

Ingredients:  
2 cups rice  
150 gr. butter  
3 cups stock  
salt and pepper

If using ordinary rice that is not washed and parboiled, soak it in warm salty water for half an hour before washing it. Melt the butter and add the rice.

Fry for about 5 minutes over high flame stirring carefully so that it doesn't stick to the pan. Add stock, salt, and pepper cover the pan and let it come to boil. When the rice is boiling reduce heat to medium. When liquid is almost all gone, reduce to simmering, heat for 25 minutes. Serve.



## Ambition, luck are essential

## From a home operation, designer retails, wholesales, even exports

By Linda Foster

LONDON (LPS) — A burning ambition and a little luck are essential for success in business, according to Dee Dawson, a former biochemist who has built up a successful company retailing and wholesaling fashion for larger women.

At first meeting Dee appears to be an unlikely candidate for success in the volatile, competitive rag trade. Although obviously astute and possessed of a quiet determination, she is nevertheless softly spoken, and is seemingly gentle and modest. She has little of the aggression and abrasiveness usually found in the fashion professional. It is far easier to visualize her beavering away in some hospital laboratory than coping with the cut and thrust of the fashion industry.

And yet, in four years, Dee has progressed from cutting out dress patterns on her living room floor to a point where she now has her own shop here, concessions in 80 branches of Britain's major outside fashion chain store, a mail order business and a growing export order book.

## Personal problem

How — and why — did she do it? Admittedly she was helped considerably by initial financial backing — a fairly substantial £50,000 — but that alone would not have ensured success. Undoubtedly, it is her ambition to transform clothes for big women from

the merely dull and boring into the pretty and fashionable which has played the major part in her success, helped, of course, by a knowledge of business practice gained during a two-year course at the London Business School.

Dee also believes she has been exceptionally lucky and she certainly seems to have a happy knack of being in the right place at the right time.

The ambition came about because she herself tends to be large. "I have always been big and always had a problem finding clothes to fit me. I can really understand my customers' needs and relate to their problems because I know what is comfortable and flattering to wear," she says.

During the years she suffered the frustration of shopping and being unable to find pretty and fashionable clothes, she became determined that one day she would have her own business, making the sort of clothes she wanted to wear.

## Market research

Initially, however, she chose biochemistry as a career, gaining a PhD degree. She worked for a time at the Westminster Hospital and then, displaying some of the enterprise and sense of adventure which she later brought to her business, she joined Voluntary Service Overseas. She spent two years teaching in Madagascar, learning to speak French during her stay.

When she returned home she was asked, quite by chance, to do some industrial research in France and for the next two years she established herself successfully as a management consultant, specializing in industrial and market research.

But she began to realize she lacked real business knowledge. "I felt I had no real qualifications, and that it was time I learned more about business in general and money in particular," she says.

So she enrolled in the course at the London Business School and it was during her two years of full-time study there that she seriously began to consider her idea of a business making large-sized, fashionable clothes. She did some research and came up with some surprising statistics, among which was the fact that nearly half the women in Britain are size 16 or over (slightly more than 100 cm hip measurement).

## Helpful businessman

"I could see the potential of any business making clothes for such a large section of the population but I just could not raise the money to finance a venture of my own," Dee recalls.

After several attempts at finding enough cash, Dee was just about to abandon the idea and take up a job with a merchant bank when a businessman and fellow student at the school, with whom she discussed her idea, offered to back her.

With her ambition about to be realized, Dee set about producing her first collection, finding the fabrics and designing the garments herself. She cut out the patterns on her living room floor and had the clothes made up by a team of seamstresses she had found by

advertising in a London evening newspaper. But her first attempts to wholesale her collection met with little success.

"The stores I tried to sell to just would not buy. They thought the clothes were too fashionable and were not prepared to take a risk on them," says Dee.

## Television appearance

Undaunted she decided to "do it myself." She found her present shop in Marylebone, an attractive village-like shopping area not far from the hustle and bustle of London's Oxford Street, and filled it with her own designs, supplemented by some bought-in stock. The shop was an instant success and Dee soon found herself hard pressed to keep it stocked with merchandise, the clothes sold so quickly.

The venture generated a tremendous amount of publicity which culminated in a 20 minute interview on a women's afternoon television program, some three months after the shop opened.

As a result of the publicity, Dee was asked to open a concession shop in Selfridges, a well-known London store, and soon she had opened six others around the country.

Although the shops were successful, she found too much of her time was being taken up with the problems of staffing them and she was unable to concentrate fully on the important business of creating and producing the clothes. So after about two years, these shops were closed.

## After several hit records, Angela Bofill is bubbling

By Dennis Hunt

HOLLYWOOD (LAT) — An unusual but entirely accurate synonym for effervescence is Angela Bofill. The 27-year-old singer virtually bubbles with joy and energy. One recent afternoon she was so animated and revived up that she could barely sit still on the sofa in her West Hollywood hotel room.

When Bofill likes something — and she seems to like just about everything and everybody — she gushes about it in streams of rapturous chatter.

Her giddy-schoolgirl manner offstage was a surprise. On stage, in those slinky gowns, she's sultry and haughty. Half Cuban and half Puerto Rican, she looks exotic and regal, like an aristocrat from some tropical island.

Bofill wasn't always bubbly. There were a few serious moments. Her giddiness deflated to sadness while rummaging through memories of her father, a frustrated musician who died three months ago. "He had a wonderful spirit. I got a lot of strength from him. I was carrying on his dream."

An instant later she was bubbling again, reminiscing about growing up in the Bronx and Harlem. Naturally, she skimmed over the negatives and made the experience sound as wholesome and carefree as coming of age in Malibu.

Because her first two Arista albums, *Angle*



FRILLY CREATION: This custom design uses more material and can be made with complimentary colors.

and *Angel of the Night* were produced by jazzmen Dave Grusin and Larry Rosen and have a jazz orientation. Bofill has been, in many circles, classified as a jazz singer. Pigeonholing her, though, is a mistake. With that fluid, far-ranging, powerful voice, she can sing pop and rhythm and blues as well as or maybe even better than she sings jazz. Some critics contend that Bofill is as good as any singer around.

Bofill's style is the product of her youthful influences (Dionne Warwick and Diana Ross), the guidance of her Jazz-Fusion producers (Grusin and Rosen) and her opera training at the Manhattan School of Music, where she earned a degree in voice.

"I haven't forgotten how to sing opera," she announced proudly. "I warm up with some operatic exercises 15 minutes before I go onstage."

Bofill's latest album, *Something About You*, with her new producer Narada Michael Walden, showcases that range on material that, for her, is much more pop and commercial.

"I just wanted a new direction," she said. "I can't stick with the same thing all the time. I get tired of it and I keep thinking about what else I could do or should do. I don't want to be in a rut. I've got too much energy to stay in a rut."



CUSTOM DESIGN: After a basic design it can be made in a variety of materials and colors depending upon the taste of the person.







## \$4.7b economic assistance

## U.S. seeks \$16b foreign aid

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP) — The Reagan administration Wednesday asked Congress for \$4.76 billion in foreign economic aid in fiscal 1983, about \$234 million more than this year.

The request was sent to Capitol Hill along with a related request for \$8.7 billion in military and other security-related assistance, which the administration outlined last week.

The security aid package is up from 1982 totals by \$1 billion in direct aid and \$845 million in guaranteed loans to buy military equipment.

In a letter accompanying the foreign aid package, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said the aid was necessary to ensure the continued independence of "the countries on which we count."

Haig will testify in support of the package before the House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on foreign operations on Thursday.

The package includes \$226 million in economic and military assistance to El Salvador, where the administration is backing a civilian-military junta beleaguered by leftist insurgents.

Included in this is 105 million for economic

support and keeping \$50 million in military sales credits, \$35 million in food aid, \$25 million in development assistance, \$10 million in loan guarantees for military purchases and \$1.3 million for military training.

In the Middle East, the package calls for \$300 million in economic assistance.

"U.S. assistance programs tangibly reflect our support and help give these nations the confidence to continue on the path toward peace begun at Camp David," Haig said.

Greece would receive \$283 million in security aid, while Turkey would get \$819 million in security assistance and rest in economic aid. The amount for Turkey is up from \$703 million in 1982. The amount for Greece, which recently elected a socialist government, is only slightly increased. There was no immediate congressional reaction to the administration package.

In another development, legislation giving the president of the United States emergency powers to ration crude oil and impose price controls in case of another oil embargo was passed 246-144 by the house of representatives Wednesday and sent to the White House.

President Ronald Reagan is opposed to the bill, and the U.S. Energy Department has recommended that he veto it. The house vote was short of the two-thirds margin that would be needed to override a veto. However, a veto is uncertain because of heavy Republican support for the measure in the Senate, where the bill passed 86-7 on Tuesday.

The bill, a conference committee report reconciling differences between House and Senate bills passed earlier, would replace emergency powers that expired last year. It would require the president to draw up an emergency plan within 180 days for dealing with severe supply disruptions. It preempts state laws allocating supplies and setting prices, but allows the states to carry out conservation programs, such as gasoline sales according to whether license numbers end in an odd or even digit. The bill does not authorize gasoline rationing.

The president would have full discretion as to whether the plan would ever be put into effect, a point stressed by the bill's supporters. Reagan's argument is that the free market — including higher prices — is best equipped to deal with severe disruptions.

## Jobless near 2m mark in W. Germany

NUREMBERG, March 4 (R) — Unemployment in West Germany last month was the highest in any February for 26 years although the total fell 14,000 from January to 1.94 million, the Federal Labor Office announced Thursday.

The office's president Josef Stigl, told a press conference here that economic stagnation continued to take its toll of jobs, but milder weather last month had helped ease the crisis, especially in the construction industry, after the severe conditions of December and January.

In an interview with the magazine *Wirtschaftswoche* this week, Stigl said sustained investment and economic growth of at least three percent would be needed to prevent West Germany's jobless total rising further.

Seasonally-adjusted unemployment rose by 44,000 to 1.64 million last month, and while the unemployment rate of 8.1 percent remains among the lowest in Western Europe, the lengthening queue has alarmed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition.

## Dollar maintains strength

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, March 4 — The dollar maintained its Wednesday higher levels on the European Thursday markets. Eurodollar deposit rates were generally steady with movements of 1/16 percent either way being the norm compared with a more volatile rate movement earlier in the week.

Once again, Federal Reserve "Fed Funds" rates remained steady at 14 3/4 percent levels and this encouraged Eurodollar deposits rates to remain firm. The three-month medium term rate averaged around 14 7/8 percent, while in the shorter periods the one-month rate traded at 14 7/16-14 9/16 percent. In the bullion markets, gold prices fell to their lowest levels yet for this year, to reach \$350.60 per ounce in New York Wednesday night and to trade at \$351-352 levels Thursday. Bullion dealers are becoming increasingly worried about the lack of buying support at such levels and fear further selling pressures building up if gold remains at the \$350 level.

In the European exchanges Thursday, sterling was surprisingly strong at 1.8230 levels for most of the day. Dealers had expected the British currency to fall back further on the press announcements that the British National Oil Company had recommended a further \$4 cut in British North Sea Oil prices. Exchange market sources revealed that whilst the pound might come under more pressure, dealers had in effect discounted sterling's value for the proposed cuts in British North Sea oil prices. Some selling pressure might develop, however, if the trend for lower

U.K. interest rates continues.

In other currency news, the German mark was slightly weaker within a range of 2.3685 — 2.3700 Wednesday, while the Swiss franc similarly fluctuated between 1.8825 — 1.8810 levels. The French currency continued to hold onto its recent gains at 6.0510 levels, but the yen was under new pressure at 236.80 levels. Altogether, there are indications that several other European currencies are preparing to reduce their prime interest rate levels, following last week's U.K. cuts. The most likely candidates are the Swiss and German Lombard discount rates.

In the local markets, spot rial/dollar levels were higher compared to Wednesday's trading. Rates went up to 3.4208-15 levels at one stage in some brisk trading, but later fell back to 3.4205-10 levels. Commercial demand for the dollar was significantly higher than Wednesday's levels. In the money markets, rial deposit levels fluctuated within a narrow range to be quoted at 13 3/4-13 9/16 percent on opening, but rising to 13 1/4-13 3/8 percent for the one-month period. Week-fixed was in demand and rates fluctuated between 13 1/2-14 percent levels and short-dated overnight funds were dealt at 14 percent.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	344.25
Paris	344.07
Frankfurt	349.90
Zurich	348.50
Hong Kong	353.92

## Algeria set to hike gas sales

LONDON, March 4 (R) — Algerian revenue from natural gas exports will soar in the next decade as increased shipments start to France, Spain, Belgium and Italy, the intelligence unit of the *Economist* magazine said Thursday.

The *Economist* intelligence unit (EIU), in a special report entitled "Algeria: The Giant Market of North Africa," said that despite a drop in oil revenues gas exports should enable Algeria to finance its 1980-84 five-year plan from its own resources.

Algeria completed a natural gas pipeline to Italy with a capacity of 18,000 m³ cubic meters (635,658 cubic feet) in November 1981, the *EIU* said.

European countries agreed to pay around \$5.75 per million British thermal units (BTU) for gas from the Soviet Union late last year, setting a precedent for a hike in Algeria's price. And in December 1981,

Algeria and France were thought to have agreed on a price around \$5.30 per million BTU.

Little commercial borrowing is likely to be needed by Algeria until 1983, the *EIU* said.

According to independent estimates Algeria's foreign borrowing has peaked and the external debt is expected to be roughly halved by the end of the decade. Algeria's excellent repayment record means that international banks would consider any loan demand very favorably, the *EIU* added.

In the Algerian budget for 1982 general state expenditure has risen by 25 percent over 1981 to 84,842 million Algerian dinars, (\$20 billion). Of this 42,238 million dinars (\$10.075 billion) are for administration, a rise of 16.6 percent. Expenditure on development has risen 34.8 percent to 31,593 Algerian dinars (\$7,522 billion).

## U.S. urged to stockpile grain, oil

WASHINGTON, March 4 (R) — The United States should increase strategic stocks of grain and petroleum to help stabilize prices and hold down inflation, according to the Brookings Institution, an independent research organization.

A Brookings study released Thursday also predicted that efforts to negotiate international commodity agreements between producing and consumer countries to stabilize prices generally would fail because of political differences.

Economists Barry Bosworth and Robert Lawrence said in the study that soaring commodity prices during the early 1970s contributed to rampant inflation in Western industrial nations.

The most beneficial international agreements would be cooperative efforts by consuming nations to limit imports to prevent prices in the spot market for oil, the study said.

It recommended that the United States quickly build up its strategic petroleum reserve to at least one billion barrels from its present size of about 250 million barrels. Lawrence told a press briefing on the study that the U.S. should take advantage of the world oil glut by making large purchases for its reserve in case an international emergency cut off access to normal foreign supplies.

Lawrence also said some of the U.S. stocks could be held by the oil companies, which now have excess capacity. To stabilize grain prices, the study said the United States should enter into bilateral agreements allowing foreign governments to pay in advance for assured access to U.S. grain.

It said the agreements would allow the United States to increase strategic stocks of grain and petroleum to help stabilize prices and hold down inflation, according to the Brookings Institution, an independent research organization.

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## Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:30 p.m. Thursday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
Bahraini Dinar	9.05	9.08	9.08
Bangladesh Taka	—	—	15.40
Belgian Franc (1,000)	—	—	281.00
Canadian Dollar	—	—	144.65
Deutsche Mark (100)	145.00	145.00	145.00
Dutch Guilder (100)	132.25	131.90	131.90
Egyptian Pound	3.44	3.44	3.44
Emirati Dirham (100)	93.00	93.00	93.00
French Franc (100)	56.75	56.55	56.55
Greek Drachma (1,000)	32.50	32.50	32.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	36.95
Iranian Rial (100)	—	—	—
Israeli Lira (10,000)	27.00	26.80	26.80
Japanese Yen (1,000)	—	—	14.50
Jordanian Dinar	9.92	9.92	9.92
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.06	12.06	12.06
Lebanese Lira (100)	71.55	71.10	71.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	57.75	60.50	60.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	31.45
Philippine Peso (100)	—	—	41.60
Pound Sterling	6.30	6.25	6.25
Qatari Riyal (100)	94.00	94.10	94.10
Singapore Dollar (100)	—	—	162.05
Spanish Peseta (1,000)	—	—	33.15
Swiss Franc (100)	182.75	182.45	182.45
Syrian Lira (100)	58.00	63.50	63.50
Turkish Lira (1,000)	—	—	—
U.S. Dollar	3.429	3.422	3.422
Yemeni Rial (100)	75.00	74.90	74.90

Selling Price

Buying Price

Gold kg. 38,600 38,400

10 Tola bar 4,550 4,550

Ounce 1,240 1,200

The above cash and transfer rates are supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange & Commerce, Gabel St., Tel. 6420932, Jeddah.

## OAPC doors open to Tunisia

BAHRAIN, March 4 (R) — Libya has withdrawn objections to Tunisia membership of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPC) and a stalled ministers' meeting of the Arab exporters' group will resume next week in Qatar, Tunisian officials told Reuters Thursday.

The meeting was abandoned on Dec. 9 after Libya blocked Tunisia's application to become the tenth member of the group, which coordinates Arab oil projects but does not set prices.

Tunisian Prime Minister Muhammad Mazaoui was visiting Bahrain Thursday during a Gulf tour. Most if not all of the OAPC oil ministers will be in Qatar for a seminar on Arab energy organized by OAPC, the Arab League, the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, which starts on Saturday.

Authoritative sources in Tunis said last week that Tunisia and Libya had patched up an eight-year squabble after Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi returned a disputed agreement on merging the two countries signed in January 1974.

Under the rules of Kuwait-based OAPC, Libya as a founder member has veto rights over new memberships. Tripoli had been at odds with Tunis over the limits of the continental shelf off the two countries and the exploitation of oilfields in southern Tunisia, Arab oil sources have said.

## Japan's car drive against odds stuns West

GENEVA, March 4 (R) — Japan's relentless drive to export cars dominates the Geneva car show opening Thursday.

New proof of Japan's success on the world market came Wednesday with statistics showing it is strongly challenging the West Germans by boosting sales in Switzerland by 21 percent last year.

This small but wealthy country does not make cars itself and unlike almost all other West European countries lets everyone else compete without restraints. Car industry officials, therefore, regard it as a valuable proving-ground.

The government said that Japanese producers sold some 96,000 vehicles here, compared with 106,000 imported from West Germany. Japan has now secured 27 percent of the market, double its share five years ago, and its representatives here said that January sales showed further increases.

With the apparently limitless potential of the Japanese car industry the main talking-point among its West European and U.S. rivals, there was general agreement here that survival lay in even more rationalization and collaboration.

Hideo Kamio, managing director of Toyota Motor Sales, told an eve-of-show world motor conference here that "such relationships may cross national borders and involve two or more nations." Some car makers would only survive as part of "groups in which a few maker will be in the center."

With the European industry struggling to beat off the Japanese competition — the French share of the Swiss market for example dropped from 20.5 to 17 percent last year —

Kamio said protectionism could only harm the consumer.

Korradio Innocenti of Italy's Alfa Romeo told the conference that carmakers were facing big financial problems, forced to invest in new equipment while keeping prices down to fight off the challenge from Japan and new U.S. "world cars."

The general manager of West Germany's Dresdner Bank, Winfried Spaeth, warning that financing to carmakers was not "unlimited," said they should rethink pricing policies, suggesting they might be overly competitive. But industry officials told Reuters they saw no alternative to holding prices down. Costs must be pared in other ways, such as streamlining workforces and extended use of robots.

An official of the French firm, Citroen, said he saw no short-term prospect of production

costs in Japan rising to European levels, so further rationalization was vital. A spokesman for Italy's Fiat/Lancia said: "We are looking into plans for fully automated production and more use of electronics in building engines, so we can make cars cheaper."

Asked what effect this would have on jobs, he said "there is no miracle solution. As soon as you have robots, a number of jobs are gone." Employers, unions and governments had to discuss the future of the industry realistically, he said.

"If we want to find a solution for the next 25 years, we have to find it together," he said. The company claimed it had jumped from third to first place in car sales in Europe in 1981, increasing productivity by 20 percent and reducing absenteeism from 18 to four percent.

## Poland to pay interest by month-end

FRANKFURT, March 4 (R) — Poland has set itself a new end-of-March deadline to complete outstanding interest payments estimated at \$50 to 75 million on its 1981 debts to Western banks, banking sources said Thursday.

In response to an inquiry by a 20-bank task force of Western banks about the delay, Warsaw blamed "technical difficulties" for failing to meet its earlier self-imposed deadline of mid-February, the sources said.

The banks have insisted on receiving all the interest before they sign an agreement to defer repayment of the \$2.4 billion of debt due in the last three quarters of 1981. The interest should have been paid by the end of December.

The task force, which was meeting in Frankfurt Thursday to review the Polish debt problem, sent a telex message to Warsaw last weekend expressing disappointment that the previous deadline had not been met, the sources said. The agreement to reschedule the debt was to have been signed here Thursday, but Poland's failure to meet its Feb. 15 deadline led to a postponement.

If the Poles complete the interest payments by the end of this month, as they now promise, banks are thinking of a signing of the rescheduling agreement in early April, the sources added.

## Reagan defers decision on pipeline

WASHINGTON, March 4 (R) — President Ronald Reagan has decided not to try to hold up construction of a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Western Europe for the time being, U.S. officials said.

## Oil discovered on U.S. turf club

LOS ANGELES, March 4 (AP) — Hollywood Park, which collected \$4 million in profits on horse racing in 1980, could make millions more from oil discovered on its 335-acre property in suburban Glendale, track officials say.

They refuse to estimate the size of the discovery until production tests begin in two weeks, but chairman Vernon Underwood said he hoped the "oil" would have "a substantial positive effect" on company revenues.

Casex Co., which leased drilling rights a year ago for 23 percent of the royalties, struck black gold after 42 days of drilling below 10,000 feet (3,000 meters) said Arthur Kelly, head of the track's oil exploration committee.

"We believe we have discovered a potential commercial oil field," he said, noting that a field near Hollywood Park has produced about 11 million barrels since operations began in 1976.

The oil announcement Tuesday came as Hollywood Park prepares to change from a publicly held corporation to a real estate investment trust. Stockholders are to April 2 on the proposal, which would distribute as dividends 95 percent of the track's earnings.

## BRIEFS

PARIS (AFP) — French shares fell an overall 1.4 percent in trading here Thursday. The nationalized companies' shares firmed up slightly, but the others were generally down. Dealers said the Wall Street trend was increasingly worrying French investors. The drop in the gold rate was also causing concern.

PARIS (AFP) — Consumption of cigars by the French for the last 20 years has been steady, indicating a trend which runs counter to sales in other European countries, sources said here Thursday. Last year the French consumed 1,900 million cigars at 36 per head. But the Danes smoked at a rate of 141 per head, the Belgians 99, the Swiss 71 and the Dutch 64. The Germans trailed with 35 and the British with 30. Only Britain and Belgium have increased their consumption.

TEHRAN (AFP) — Electricity consumption was 71 percent in the previous year till October 1981, an Iranian government spokesman said Thursday. He added, this coupled with poor planning by former regime was responsible for frequent power cuts.

ATHENS (AFP) — The Soviet Union is to cut the price of the oil it sells to Greece from \$35 to \$32.5 a barrel, Greek Secretary of

State for Commerce Ioannis Vapaspourou said here Thursday. He added that the cut would save Greece about \$25 million this year.

BONN (AFP) — West Germany will take a "central position" at the next meeting of European Economic Community foreign ministers to decide on sanctions against the Soviet Union, a government spokesman said here Thursday. He said that Bonn would respect all trade contracts signed before Feb. 3 when the council of ministers took a decision in principle on sanctions.

PARIS (R) — French petrol retail prices fell Thursday for the first time in two decades as the Socialist government moved to bring oil products into line with the European average. The state price committee marked standard grade petrol down five centimes to around 4.04 francs per litre (\$3.05 per imperial gallon) and super grade was cut similarly.

WASHINGTON (AFP) — The United States Export-Import Bank Thursday agreed to finance the sale of 11 Boeing 757-280 or seven 767-200 aircraft to the Brazilian airline if it chooses Boeing's instead of European Airbus. The bank will provide half the finance at 12 percent interest.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tenders No.	Tender Price (\$R)	Closing Date
Presidency of National Guard	Catering (cooked meals) for supply troop personnel in Riyadh	26/401/402	500	6.3.82
Southern Province Municipal and Rural Affairs Department	Temporary surfacing in Bisha	1	300	14.3.82
" " "	Temporary surfacing in Sabt Al-Alaya	2	300	14.3.82

## PORTS AUTHORITY

## JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

## SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS

## ON 9TH JAMAD AL AWVAL

## 1402/4TH MARCH 1982

## 1. SHIPS DISCHARGING :

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Sun Ace	A.E.T.	Vehicles	3.3.82
3.	Saudi Crown	M.E.S.A.	Poles/Bars/Machy/Gen.	24.2.82
4.	New Dolphin	Gulf	Rice/Sorghum/Maize	25.2.82
5.	Saudi Sunrise	M.E.S.A.	S'gm/Rice/Beans/Gen.	25.2.82
6.	Safina-e-Arab	S.C.S.A.	Potatoes/Onions	1.3.82
7.	Gederaf	A.E.T.	Sugar/General	1.3.82
8.	Jubail	Star	Reefers	25.2.82
9.	Wakamizu Maru	Alfiza	Steel/Gen/Contra.	1.3.82
10.	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Barley	2.2.82
11.	Santorini	Alfiza	Timb/Steel/Gen/Contra.	21.2.82
12.	Golden Bahrain	El Hawi	Vehicles/Gen/Contra.	27.2.82



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PAGE 12

International

الجمعة ١٠ جمادى الأولى ١٤٠٢

**Jaruzelski meets with party group**

## Poland to permit exile of interneers

WARSAW, March 4 (Agencies) — Polish authorities have announced that interneers seized under martial law can go into voluntary political exile in the West and that cultural and tourist trips abroad will be allowed to resume.

Informed sources said Wednesday's announcement by the Internal Affairs ministry was designed to siphon off the hard core of anti-Communist dissidents and union activists among those detained since the imposition of military rule last December.

Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak said in an interview with the official news agency PAP at the weekend that 4,095 persons remained in internment camps across Poland as of Feb. 26. A further 2,500 had been released.

Wednesday's internal affairs announcement said that from March 15 interneers who wanted to leave Poland permanently could apply to the passport authorities for travel documents for them and their families.

The ministry's passport office said Poles would be able to travel to the West in organized tourist groups for international festivals or sports events.

The passport office also listed new regulations relaxing travel restrictions for Poles wanting to go to other East European countries and for foreigners visiting Poland.

Travel facilities for Polish tourists to other Communist East European states would be

restored and trips would be organized by travel agencies, it said. Foreign tourists would be allowed into Poland with a visa, arranging travel through Polish travel agencies.

Informed sources who have regular contacts inside Poland's internment camps said they doubted that many interneers would be prepared to take up the government's offer of permanent exile.

The announcement of the new measures came the day after military leader Wojciech Jaruzelski returned from a two-day trip to Moscow where he received a hero's welcome and full Kremlin support for martial law.

Diplomats in Moscow said Gen. Jaruzelski had given a pledge to Soviet leaders that he would not hesitate to stamp out any resurgence of the militant activity by Solidarity trade unionists which led to the imposition of military rule.

Jaruzelski met Thursday with the Communist Party's watchdog commission to discuss ways of restoring the party's authority in the country, Warsaw radio said.

The broadcast said Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the party control commission, opened the meeting by "stressing the primary task of strengthening the party's ideological-organizational unity."

Urbanski said this was essential if the party was to win the "confidence of the working people."

**Kosovo Albanians disclaim action**

## 2 Yugoslavs shot dead

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 4 (Agencies) — A hooded gunman opened fire on a crowd of soccer fans watching a televised match at a Yugoslavian community center Wednesday, killing at least two persons and wounding three, police and witnesses reported.

Witnesses told police the man rang the center's buzzer, was granted entry, climbed the stairs to the second floor TV room, pulled out a submachine gun and began shooting. He then fled. The center, usually closed weekdays, had been specially opened for the soccer club.

Radio broadcasts said one of the dead was the father of eight children, the other the father of two. One of the wounded was said to have been hit by five bullets. The victims were identified only as Memedovski, a 43-year-old amateur soccer player, and Mahmut Visoci, a house painter.

The motive for the shooting was not immediately known and there was no immediate claim of responsibility. All the victims were Yugoslavs, police said. The "Belgian Section of the National Kosovo Albanians Resistance" issued a communique to the Belgian news agency Belga disclaiming any involvement in the shootings.

Kosovo is a province in Yugoslavia that has been hit by violent demonstrations by Albanian ethnics.

The shooting Wednesday was the latest in a

wave of killings of Yugoslavians in Brussels. On Aug. 4, gunmen opened fire in a restaurant, killing a Yugoslavian official and wounding another. In July, two Yugoslavian Embassy officials were seriously wounded in an attack at the embassy.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying, "this new escalation in terrorism is taking place in spite of the tight security measures taken long ago and strengthened for the arrival in Belgium of the Yugoslav soccer team and it will require still stricter protection and other measures." There was no elaboration.

A Yugoslav Embassy official blamed the shooting on "fascist Yugoslav exiles," asked whether he thought the gunman was an Albanian ethnic, he answered "of course." An official of the Yugoslav Community Center said the center had never received any threats. "This is a sports club, not a political club," he said.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans presented his condolences over the shooting to the embassy, whose Ambassador Esad Ceric was recalled to Belgrade for several months recently in protest at attacks on Yugoslavians in Brussels.

Yugoslav diplomats blamed ethnic Albanians for the previous violence. Police said witnesses to Wednesday night's shooting reported that the gunman had an Albanian accent.

## Probe of German secret agent begins

BONN, March 4 (R) — West Germany's federal prosecutor has begun proceedings for suspected treason against a former secret agent whose memoirs were published in a left-wing magazine this week.

Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said Wednesday he had opened an investigation into Hans Langemann, 57, a former senior official of the Federal Intelligence Agency (BND) who until Tuesday was chief of the Bavarian Interior Ministry's state security section.

Proceedings were also opened against a freelance journalist at the magazine *Konkret*, which published a dossier of what it said were Langemann's tape-recorded memoirs. Reporter Jürgen Saupe, 42, was suspected of publishing state secrets, Rebmann said.

The dossier includes details of Langemann's secret missions for the BND from 1957 to 1970. The state of Bavaria Tuesday suspended the former agent from his job and started disciplinary proceedings against him at his own request. The *Konkret* dossier included reports of alleged West German espionage at the Vatican and on former U.S. President Richard Nixon in 1969.

*Konkret* said that in "Operation Monica

II," a BND agent was assigned to befriend Nixon and to convey West German views to him. The agency later sought to gain information about Nixon from this source, it said.

The dossier also suggested the BND carried out espionage within West Germany, which it is constitutionally prohibited from doing. The magazine published photocopies of BND documents classified as top secret. Rebmann said there were no grounds to take the men into custody or carry out searches at present.

The *Konkret* dossier includes a report that the BND and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) cooperated to suppress evidence in the U.S. National Archives about the World War II role of then Bonn Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger.

*Konkret* said Langemann was sent to Washington in 1968 to meet CIA Director Richard Helms after the BND received a tip that documents linking Kiesinger, who worked in the Third Reich's Foreign Ministry, with Nazi propaganda campaigns, were circulating in West Germany. The CIA helped him to remove the archives' register, making it almost impossible for researchers to find the documents, *Konkret* said.

Police said that a total of 210 suspected left-wing terrorists have been arrested since U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier, was rescued from a Red Brigades "people's prison" in Padua Jan. 28.

Dozier was abducted by the Red Brigades from his home in Verona Dec. 17. The trial of 16 persons charged in the kidnapping opens Monday in that northern Italian city.



**YOUNG GUERRILLAS:** An experienced Salvadoran guerrilla talks to two youngsters at a leftist stronghold Wednesday. Besides learning tactics and the psychology of guerrilla warfare, the youngsters get a taste of standard education. The guerrillas are fighting to overthrow the U.S.-backed civilian-military junta.

## Troops kill 165 leftists in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, March 4 (AP) — Government troops killed at least 165 leftist guerrillas during the army's ninth major assault on the Guazapa Volcano, a rebel stronghold north of the capital, a high-ranking officer said Wednesday.

Col. Edmundo Palacios, who directed the nine-day offensive, said 24 soldiers were killed and 30 wounded during the operation, which ended Wednesday.

Palacios, speaking to reporters at military headquarters here, said three guerrilla camps and a training school for leftist insurgents were dismantled during the offensive. He also claimed several clandestine cemeteries, used by guerrillas to bury their dead, were discovered. He said one of the cemeteries contained at least 20 bodies.

The guerrillas' clandestine radio Venceremos broadcast a claim Tuesday that 200 soldiers had been killed or wounded in the past week's heavy fighting. It did not specify whether all the casualties were in the fighting on Guazapa.

Palacios indicated that extra troops, brought into the area for the offensive had been withdrawn but that some troops would stay behind to continue searching for guerrillas. He said most of the guerrillas' leaders had apparently managed to flee the area.

In answer to a question about possible civilian, noncombatant casualties in the fighting around Guazapa, Palacios said "all those in that area are terrorists. There are women that have a rifle in their hands and also children the terrorists have given arms and those are terrorists."

## Seven quit Smith party

SALISBURY, March 4 (AFP) — Seven of the 19 members of parliament of Ian Smith's Republican Front said Thursday they were quitting the party, in the most significant blow to Smith's leadership of Zimbabwe's minority white community.

The resigning MPs are Chris Andersen, Richard Cartwright, Henry Elsworth, Bill Irvine, Esmond Micklem, Paddy Shields and James Thrush, the Zimbabwean news agency Ziana reported.

## In municipal elections Botha party suffers losses

JOHANNESBURG, March 4 (R) — South Africa's ruling National Party divided by prime minister P. W. Botha's expulsion of 16 right-wing members of parliament, suffered losses Thursday in Transvaal provincial municipal elections. But the anti-apartheid opposition Progressive Federal Party (PFP) failed by one seat in its bid to take control of Johannesburg, the country's largest city.

The PFP, which rejects the government's racial segregation policies, won control of the town councils in the wealthy Johannesburg suburbs of Randburg and Sandton although it was just short of outright control of the city.

Elsewhere in Transvaal, South Africa's most populous and prosperous province, right-wing candidates made gains at the expense of the National Party, which Wednesday expelled 16 rebel members who refused to back Prime Minister P. W. Botha's reformist policies.

The white supremacist Herstigte National Party (HNP), which broke from the National Party in an earlier dispute in 1969, made a breakthrough in the traditionally Nationalist city of Pretoria. The HNP, campaigning under the slogan "vote our city white again," gained six seats on the 36-member council, which remained under National control. The HNP failed narrowly to unseat Nationalists in two mainly Afrikaner districts of Johannesburg.

## Hijacked Tanzanians return home

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, March 4 (AP) — Thousands of people gave a rousing airport welcome Thursday to returning passengers and crew of an Air Tanzania plane hijacked to London last weekend.

Drum beats filled the air and floral wreaths were placed around the necks of 71 persons who were aboard a flight from Mwanza to Dar Es Salaam when it was hijacked last Friday by opponents of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

The aircraft then began an odyssey which took it to Nairobi, Jeddah, Athens and finally London, where authorities refused to allow it to leave and eventually persuaded the hijackers to give up.

The hijackers, who were held by British authorities, had complained that Tanzanians were living in misery and demanded the resignation of Nyerere.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Cleopa Msuya

shook the hand of each of the former hostages as they disembarked from the same Boeing 737 medium range jet in which they had left Mwanza a week ago.

At a short welcoming ceremony, a spokesman for the former hostages Hatib Hassan Hatib said the gunmen "wanted us to join them, but not one of us agreed. We demonstrated to the world our faith in President Nyerere and showed we have confidence in our leader's ability to combat the economic problems our country is facing."

As he disembarked, one of the former hostages told reporters "it's wonderful to be home. We're very pleased with the British handling of the hijacking."

Five young men appeared in a London court Wednesday and were charged with hijacking "by threat of causing bodily injury to passengers and crew."

Air Tanzania officials said some 14 passengers from the hijacked plane decided to stay and visit London for a few weeks. The co-pilot of the hijacked plane remained behind in a London hospital to recover from a minor gun shot wound received during the hijacking.

## Shuttle fueling begins

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 4 (AP) — Launch pad technicians Thursday began pumping two toxic, highly combustible maneuvering propellants into space shuttle *Columbia*, which blasts off on its third space mission later this month.

The fueling began at 8 a.m., eight hours behind schedule, but there were "no problems" about the delay, according to Rocky Raab, spokesman for the Kennedy Space Center. "They just revised the schedule a little bit because preparations took a little longer than planned."

It was the second postponement Thursday. The start of the five-day fueling operation first had been set for about midnight, then for 5 a.m. The delays were not expected to cause any difficulties because plans for the start of the third mission, on March 22, include several extra days for unforeseen schedule changes.

The loading of the volatile propellants, which power the rockets that guide the space ship in flight, is one of the most critical pre-flight preparations, NASA spokesmen said. The tedious process is carried out by crews of about 15 men dressed in special suits and helmets to protect them against the highly toxic monomethyl hydrazine and nitrogen tetroxide compounds. The rest of the launch site workers are cleared from the area.

## Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazra

Small victories and defeats are at times, all that we have to occupy us. The 'large issues' hide themselves, and it's a small, mean spirited little world in which we live...

As when you announce proudly — as I did once — that you're now the owner of a sports car. And the neighbors come out to admire it and then one of them says: "Well, this does look like the real thing. How many cylinders, did you say?" You answer four, hoping they don't know much about cars. "Only four?" the questioner sneers. "Oh, well, at least it looks like a sports car..."

But there was a conversation once. Chugging along one day in many 'sports car', I was overtaken by a Porsche whose driver made a gesture of rude dismissal for my conveyance. Only to find the chap a few miles down the road engaged in changing a burst tire. It was my turn, I felt, and gave him a gesture straight from the Middle East, one whose import is I believe quite international.

Small victories like that, making for an agreeable day. Like arriving at your destination after a plane trip at the same time as your luggage, and not having to retrieve it many days later — and like not only arriving with your luggage but seeing it coming first on the conveyor belt. Ah, you think, all in all, it is the best of possible worlds...

Translated from Ashraf Al-Arabi

## French paper reports coup bid in Bangui

PARIS, March 4 (R) — Western diplomatic sources said Thursday a government minister apparently tried to stage a coup in the Central African Republic Wednesday night and said there had been riots in the capital Bangui.

Quoting reports from Bangui, the source said Information Minister Francois Bozize made a broadcast over Bangui radio shortly before midnight and appealed to President Andre Kolingba to step down. In a dispatch on the incident from Bangui, the French daily *Le Monde* said Gen. Bozize accused President Kolingba of Treason.

Shortly after Gen. Bozize's broadcast, Gen. Kolingba, who took power at the head of the military government last September, came on the radio and appealed for calm in the former French colony, the diplomatic sources said.

They said the information minister's broadcast apparently triggered rioting on the outskirts of the city by crowds sympathetic to opposition leader Andre Patasse, who returned to Bangui from France Saturday. *Le Monde* said demonstrators blocked roads, including the highway to the airport, and looted shops before security forces moved in.

*Le Monde's* Correspondent in Bangui said Gen. Bozize fled after his coup attempt fell through. The general was well-known for his links to Patasse, who served as prime minister under Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa, deposed in a 1977 coup that had the backing of French troops.

Up to 10,000 persons turned out to greet Patasse after he returned Saturday, *Le Monde* said. The newspaper quoted Patasse, leader of the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People, as saying in an interview Wednesday that he considered himself to be the country's true president.

"I am just waiting for the moment when Gen. Kolingba will proceed with the hand-over of power," he was quoted as saying. Patasse won 38 percent of the vote in 1980 presidential elections won by David Dacko. Patasse said the elections were rigged. He left for France when Dacko was overthrown in September by Gen. Kolingba.

## From page one

"await the defeat of inflation before tackling unemployment". He said the unemployment problem could not be tackled "in isolation" from other policies.

Richard urged the need for fresh approaches and said economists were increasingly endorsing his own view that "some reflationary action" was needed to put Western economies on the need to recovery and lower unemployment. But such action must be collective and must take structural problems into account.

Norway's conservative Labor Minister Arne Rettevall said he felt there was general agreement that "only a broad and concerted economic advance" could bring any basic solutions. But he added that "no one seems to hold the key to such an operation."

## GLOBAL WEATHER

	Min	Max		Min	Max
	C	F		C	F
Amsterdam	2	36	8	46	cloudy
Athens	9	48	15	59	cloudy
Bahrein	17	63	20	68	rain
Bangkok	28	82	33	91	clear
Beirut	8	48	17	63	clear
Berlin	3	37	5	41	cloudy
Brussels	6	43	11	52	clear
Buenos Aires	19	66	26	78	clear
Cairo	11	52	18	64	cloudy
Caracas	17	61	27	80	cloudy
Chicago	-7	19	-3	27	cloudy
Copenhagen	4	39	8	46	cloudy
Dublin	3	37	7	45	cloudy
Frankfurt	5	41	12	54	cloudy
Helsinki	0	32	2	36	cloudy
Hong Kong	15	59	19	66	cloudy
Jakarta	23	79	41	106	rain
Kuala Lumpur	24	78	33	91	rain
London	6	43	10	50	cloudy
Los Angeles	11	52	21	70	cloudy
Madrid	1	34	19	66	clear
Mantla	21	70	33	90	clear
Mexico City	8	46	22	72	cloudy
Miami	16	62	24	76	cloudy
Montreal	-20	-4	-12	10	clear
Moscow	1	34	3	37	cloudy
New York	-3	24	3	37	rain
Nicosia	5	41	18	64	rain
Oso	1	34	2	36	cloudy
Paris	6	43	14	57	cloudy
Palo de Janeiro	20	68	31	88	cloudy
Rango	6	43	17	63	clear
San Francisco	9	48	13	56	clear
Seoul	-2	28	8	46	clear
Singapore	24	75	32	90	clear
Sydney	19	66	21	70	rain
Taipei	14	57	21	70	cloudy
Tokyo	2	36	12	54	cloudy
Vancouver	5	41	8	46	rain
Vienna	3	37	12	54	cloudy